# The Chicago Tribune.

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**The Chicago Tribune.**

*Friday Morning, June 7, 1872.*

The Philadelphia ticket is a Know-Nothing ticket in all respects, whether as regards the President, Vice President, or platform.

The "regular Republican party" seems to think that there is nothing like leather, having nominated the "Tanner of Galena" and the "Cobbler of Natick."

It is singular that no Postmaster covetous of a foreign mission had sufficient presence of mind yesterday to have the nomination of Mr. Grant made by acclamation.

It is barely possible that Mr. Colfax's decapitation was inspired by another citizen of Indiana—Voorhees, to-wit. After the latter had performed his saltatory exercises before Mr. Grant, *a la* Herodias, nothing was more natural than that the Tetrarch should ask him to name his reward, or that the dancer should reply, "Give me here Schuyler the Vice President's head in a charger."

The female suffragists will draw about as much solid comfort from the declaration of the Philadelphia Convention that, "the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration," as a suitor to Government for a claim receives from an indefinite official letter signed "Yours, respectfully."

The Postmasters of the country in Convention assembled have promulgated the incontestible principle that the subordinate positions under the Government "should not be considered rewards for mere party zeal." If, therefore, Mr. Greeley should be elected, he is implored not to deprive them, under penalty of being considered a partisan. Whereas, if Mr. Grant should be returned, he cannot, in common gratitude, decapitate them.

The Philadelphia Platform declares that the National Administration should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations. Two and two should always seek to make four. The only question which arises is, as to the precise amount of honorableness on which all nations are willing to "let us have peace." England and Spain, for instance, are much of the mind of Sir Anthony Absolute, and, so long as they have their own way in everything, are inclined to be very easy to get along with.

Mr. Grant might safely use the language of the lamented Uriah Heep, and allude to the 'umbleness of Mr. Fish and himself. Spain, emboldened by the unbounded stomach shown by our Administration in its negotiations with England, now declines to release Dr. Houard unless we sue for the favor with bended knee and bated humbleness. Such an Administration as ours will, however, in all probability, put up with even such an affront from even such a power as Spain.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Chandler was set up by the Administration as a shield against the attack of Mr. Sumner, much as a timid spinster might hang out a feather-bed to break the force of a hundred-pound shell. Mr. Sumner, beside producing strong evidence corroborative of the truth of his former statement with regard to the esteem—or lack of esteem—in which Mr. Stanton held Mr. Grant, solemnly asseverated the correctness of his words of last week. The bitterest and most reckless of Mr. Sumner's enemies cannot, at least, accuse him of ever leaning towards untruthfulness.

The Machiavellian policy of the managers of the "regular Republican party" was notably displayed in the nomination for Vice President made yesterday. Mr. Henry Wilson, that eminent Know-Nothing, was selected, so as to secure the Irish vote, which has been transferred to Mr. Greeley, and the Germans, who follow Mr. Schurz. Mr. Colfax was dropped, because the contest in Indiana, which State will be this fall the very centre of the line, is unusually close. The defection of Mr. Colfax's friends, justly indignant at the treatment of the present Vice President, will, of course, be more than atoned for by the support of Mr. Voorhees and the Bourbons.

The Philadelphia platform-builders followed, literally, the Pauline advice to be all things to all men, that thereby they might win some votes next November. Like the bats, they have been mice with the weasels and birds with the owls. The character of the whole platform was admirably summed up in the introductory and apologetic remark that, if any one did not find precisely what he wanted in it, he must not therefore conclude that it was not there, but believe that it might have been incorporated had any one thought about doing so. Such comfortable doctrine as this, would, were it enunciated at Cincinnati, have been characterized as wretched trimming.

It is stated that Mr. Gilmore will not be allowed an opportunity of capering nimbly in the Coliseum to the lascivious pleasings of a British Grenadier Band. The English authorities have revoked the permission granted to the musicians, to attend the Boston Peace Jubilee, the intelligent M. P. having declared that the original action of the War Department was unconstitutional, incendiary, Republican, and not the thing, you know. Fond hopes of international harmony are, therefore, wrecked, nor will the Grenadiers of 1872 join in the air of "Yankee Doodle," to which the Grenadiers of 1776 were chased down Bunker—or, rather, Breed Hill. It is fervently to be hoped that no cable correspondence may ensue, further to complicate the Treaty difficulty.

Mr. Artemus Ward's snakes, harmless as the new-born babe though they were, could not have been more innocuous than the Tariff plank in the thimble-rig platform. The annual revenue, it says, should furnish "a moderate balance for reduction of the national debt," say two millions of dollars, or two hundred millions of dollars. Revenue, except on tobacco and liquors, should be "raised by duties on importation," which should be adjusted so as to secure good wages for the laborer, and "to promote"—not "protect"—the industries, growth, and prosperity of the country. The Delphic oracle, in its haziest days, was never more satisfactorily unsatisfactory. In this utterance, Free-Trader and Protectionist may alike find subject for congratulation and disgust. Mr. Grant's Philadelphia friends will awaken this morning more sorely puzzled as to their own identity and exact whereabouts, than the little woman in the ballad, "who went to market her eggs to sell;" and fine specimens of pig-ironical commendation of platform and nominee are to be looked for at their lips.

The Chicago produce markets were much less active yesterday. Mess pork was dull, and a shade easier, closing at $12.10a12.15 cash, and $12.37 1-2a12.40 seller July. Lard was scarce, and firmer, closing at $8.75a8.80 cash, and $8.80a8.85 seller July. Meats were quiet and steady, at 4 1-8a4 1-4c for shoulders, and 6 1-4a6 3-8c for short ribs. Highwines were more active, and steady at 86 1-2c per gallon. Lake freights were dull, but nominally unchanged, at 8 1-2c for corn, and 9 1-4 a9 1-2c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Flour was rather more active, and steady. Wheat was almost lifeless, but averaged 2c higher, closing easier at $1.50 cash, and $1.48 1-4 seller July. Corn was very active, and nearly 1c higher, closing at 46 1-4a46 3-8c cash, and 47 1-8a47 1-4c seller July. Oats were weak and less active, closing at 41 1-2a42c cash, and 36 1-8a36 1-4c seller July. Rye was dull and unchanged, closing at 70c for No. 2. Barley was dull and nominal at about 55c for No. 2. Live hogs were in large supply, and weaker, at $3.75a4.00 for good to choice. Cattle were in good demand, and firm at $5.80a 6.50 for good to choice.

**Obituary.**

DETROIT, June 6.—Hon. T. C. Grier, Judge of the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit Court, died in Bay City, last night, of quick consumption. He was 40 years of age.

## POLITICAL.

### President Grant's Convention Completes the Work Laid Out for It.

### Senator Wilson to Share the Defeat of the Brothers-in-Law in November.

### The Platform a Series of Palpable Misrepresentations.

### The Old, Old Story of Rebellion Crushed and the Union Saved.

### An Unmeaning, Indefinite Resolution on the Tariff Question.

### A Sugary Sop to Tickle the Honest Workingmen.

### Newspaper and Private Opinions Concerning the Nominations.

#### GRANT AND WILSON.

**Closing Proceedings in the Office-Holders' National Convention.**

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—After the adjournment of the Convention, the delegates, worn out by their protracted labor and long fasting, made the best time possible for the various hotels. After dinner, the victims of magnificent scathing, that is, the friends and supporters of Colfax, gathered at their various headquarters to talk over the defeat. The victors held similar, but more joyous gatherings, in their own apartments. Presently, heralds were sent to the beaten hordes, who speedily surrendered at discretion. Massachusetts extended the olive branch to Indiana, her delegates going over to the headquarters of the latter in a body, where a speech of tender love and sympathy was made by Hon. Alexander N. Rice, and responded to fraternally by Hon. Dick Thompson, in behalf of the subdued. Others added a tender need of consolation, and Senator Morton sounded his loud trumpet over the dark sea of tribulation and regret. It was very sad. Then both delegations met on common ground in the parlor of the New York delegation, and there were more speeches of affection and condolence, the burden of the orations of the victorious being, not that they loved Schuyler less, but Wilson more, and the speeches of this vanquished all having this refrain: "Wilson is a noble fellow and we are glad he is nominated after all." Sol. Meredith, who looked among his brethren like an old fashioned town-pump among a parcel of schoolboys, was considerably shaken by this blast of adversity. The step of the handsome Holloway, Postmaster of Indianapolis, lost something of its elasticity, and from his eagle eye had vanished something of its wonted fire. Determined, however, not to hang their harps upon the willows, the Indians met again in their own room, called for new songs from Church, and endeavored to be comforted. The other delegations scattered here and there with as much eagerness as the Trojans when their Greek besiegers made a feint of retiring after their long siege. The assembled multitude left early in the evening in every direction, leaving the hotels once more to the citizens of Philadelphia. From certain efforts in the delay of business at the Convention, it was apparent that the people of the city would have gladly prolonged their graceful hospitality another day, but the disappearance of the alien element from the rectangular thoroughfares and hostelries with every modern convenience, was remarkable for its rapidity. Late in the evening the streets were ablaze with fire-works, and resonant with the fanfaron of drums and brass bands, and the tread of the howling torch bearers; but the average delegate, whether remaining in the city or borne swiftly hence by steam, was sad of heart, depleted of purse, and physically wilted like the badge, soaked with many rains, which he bore upon the lappel of his coat. The representative men of Chicago were not visible at a late hour, and were supposed to have flown homeward with the swallows. Not a man of commanding genius, or great political skill, with one or two exceptions, is known to be in Philadelphia to-night. The new National Committee held a protracted session at their room at the Continental Hotel to-night, their chief business being to cast about for the bone and sinew of the campaign. E. D. Morgan, of New York, was elected Chairman, and W. E. Chandler, Secretary, of the nascent organization. The hotels have done well during the session of the Convention. The Continental alone claims to have fed about 1,200 office-holders daily.

#### THE CONVENTION.

THE EARLY MORNING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 6.—All the morning the streets have been crowded, vast throngs of people moving to and fro. The day is delightful, and the display of bunting from public buildings all over the city is a spectacle of the grandest character. At the Academy of Music flags are numerously displayed, extending far across the streets. The Academy was filled long before the hour for the assemblage of the Convention. The delegates were all seated at about half past 10, entering the hall amid the warmest demonstrations of enthusiasm. Every available space in the Academy is taken up. The third tier, which yesterday was most unoccupied, is this morning literally packed, many, owing to the heat of that quarter, appearing in their shirt sleeves.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION.

The Committee on Platform not having come in, there was some delay in opening the session. It is understood that there has been a somewhat serious difference of opinion in the Committee.

At 10:30, the Chairman, Hon. Thos. Settle, of North Carolina, called the Convention to order after music by the band. The roll of States was called, when the presence of each delegate was announced by the Chairmen of the respective delegations. Here it was discovered that about a hundred persons had obtained entrance surreptitiously to the hall, all of whom were expelled by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Harper, of North Broad Street Church. He spoke of the day as one which would be memorable in the future—a day which was to record another page in our national history—a day in which centred, and around which clustered not merely the welfare, but possibly the destiny, of the nation. He prayed that the platform to be established should be the embodiment of wise, and just, and humane principles, and that the men to be selected to bear the banner of the Republican party and to fill the highest places of honor and trust in this land, should be specially blessed, and that the efforts of the Convention should be crowned with glorious success.

ALL HAIL, OREGON!

Mr. Devor, of Oregon, rose and said: "Oregon is redeemed. She has gone Republican. Last Monday her election was held. For four years we have been under Democratic rule; now we are Republican in our Representative in Congress, and in our Legislature." Three cheers for Oregon.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, reported. The States are to be called in alphabetical order. Each State shall be entitled to double the Senatorial and Congressional votes, according to the recent apportionment. The reports of the Committee on Credentials and Resolutions shall be disposed of before the nominations. The roll-call shall not be dispensed with on nominations, and when a majority given for any candidate shall appear, the Chair shall put the question to the Convention, "Shall the nomination be unanimous?" In case of a divided delegation, the Chairman shall state the vote in detail for each candidate or proposition. The rules of the House of Representatives generally are adopted, but only five minutes' speeches, unless by consent of the Convention, except that in nominating candidates ten minutes to each speech shall be allowed. The National Committee is to be named by the respective States.

The report was unanimously adopted.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. Pendleton, of Iowa, from the Committee on Credentials, reported all the States and Territories represented in full; no contests, except in Dakota and Utah. In the case of Dakota they admit all of the four delegates, with seats between them. In the case of Utah they admit the Hollister Gould delegates.

Mr. Southard, of California, moved to amend the report, so as to admit both sets of Utah delegates. He understood that one set was excluded because they are Mormons.

Mr. Stoddard, of Massachusetts, said the excluded delegates were excluded because they were not regularly chosen.

Mr. Spencer said these men had come a great way. He proposed to admit them all.

Mr. Wurts, of New York, said that the proposition had been made in the Committee, and that the compromise had been distinctly refused by the Mormon delegates.

The amendment was rejected, and the report was then adopted.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Chair ordered the roll called for members of the National Republican Committee, with the following result: Alabama, Geo D. Spencer; Arkansas, Powell Clayton; California, Geo. C Gorham; Connecticut, Marshall Jewell; Delaware, none; Florida, W. H Gleason; Georgia J S Fanning; Illinois, J. Y. Scammon; Indiana, O. P. Morton [cheers]; Iowa, G. M Dodge; Kansas, John A. Martin; Kentucky Wm. C Goodloe; Louisiana, G. C. Casavaco; Maine, Wm. B. Frye; Maryland, C. C. Fulton; Massachusetts, Wm. Claflin [cheers]; Michigan, William A. Howard [cheers]; Minnesota, John T. Averill; Mississippi, O. C French; Missouri, R T Van Horn, Nebraska, E. F Cunningham; Nevada, James W Nye [cheers]; New Hampshire, W. E. Chandler [cheers]; New Jersey, Alexander G Cattell [cheers]; New York, Edwin D Morgan [loud cheers]; North Carolina, J. C Abbott; Ohio, B. R. Cowen; Oregon, Joseph G. Wilson; Pennsylvania, William H. Kemble [cheers]; Rhode Island, William B. Brayton; South Carolina, Franklin J. Moses, Jr; Tennessee Horace Maynard [cheers]; Vermont, George Nichols; Virginia, R. H. Wells; West Virginia, Anson Creswell; Wisconsin, David Stewart; Arizona, John Titus; Colorado, E. M. McCook; Dakota, William H H Beadle; District of Columbia, H. D. Cooke; Idaho, J R McBride; Montana, L B. Church; New Mexico, J G Palen; Utah, A S. Gould; Washington, L. D Andrews; Wyoming, William T. Jones.

The Chairman desired the Committee to meet in an adjoining hall immediately after the adjournment of the Convention.

VOLUNTEER RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Parsons, of Alabama, offered a resolution extolling peace, but warning England that we will uphold the Government firmly in maintaining our rights. Mr Parker moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, without debate. A motion to table was rejected, and then the motion to refer was carried.

Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, moved that all resolutions offered be referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions. Mr Robinson, of Louisiana, moved to refer them without reading. Mr. Parker accepted the amendment, and the resolution was adopted.

UNION LEAGUE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. McMichael presented a communication to the Convention, which, being resolutions from the Union League of America, now in session in this city, the Convention, by vote, ordered them read. They set forth the principles of the Republican party, and urged the importance of faithfully standing by and upholding them against all foes, opposition, or treachery. An expression sustaining universal civil rights and anti Ku-Klux legislation called forth applause.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, followed the reading of the League resolutions with brief remarks of approval, and moved that the resolutions be entered on the minutes and printed. Adopted.

A TEXAN SPEAKS.

Mr. Flannigan, of Texas, called out George W Carter, of Texas, who led a rebel brigade. He wanted to hear from the ex-secession side of the house. [Cries of "Carter," "Carter"]

Mr Carter came to the platform, but spoke so inaudibly that it was difficult to hear at first. He said he had been a rebel, but is reconstructed. He came out of the war with two planks in his platform—the first of which was, if he couldn't get what he wanted, he would take what he could get; the second was, that a whipped man had no right to dictate what he should have. He had learned that the will of the people must be respected. Referring to Greeley, he said the people of the South respected more a man who was firm and will make them behave themselves. If the Democrats should nominate Greeley at Baltimore, he believed that Grant will get more Democratic votes in Louisiana than Greeley. [Great cheers.]

A GERMAN SPEAKS.

Mr. Straubach, of Alabama, being called out, addressed the Convention in a strong German accent. He recited some of the cruelties of the Ku Klux to illustrate the importance of decided legislation. In conclusion, he predicted that Schurz would not muster a corporal's guard of the Germans to follow his own political funeral.

E. A. STORRS, OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. Storrs, of Illinois, was called out. He said he represented in part the greatest carpet-bag State in the Union. There is only one man in the Illinois delegation who was born in the State. He eulogized the energy and enterprise of her people, and said if the carpet-bag tree produces such fruit, let's plant it, for God's sake, all over the land. [The speaker was interrupted by impatient cries of "time," "time," but the Chairman interfered and restored order, and Mr. Storrs proceeded with his speech.] He ridiculed the pretenses of Carl Schurz, who, he said, had failed miserably both in war and in peace. He ignored him as his fellow citizen, saying that he was so no longer. He predicted the election of President Grant as his own successor by a larger majority than any candidate had ever got.

As Mr Storrs closed his remarks, there was great confusion and impatient calls to proceed with business. Several delegates proposed to go on at once with the nominations, instead of waiting for the report of the Committee on Platform, but the Chairman announced that that committee would be prepared to report in half an hour.

HENDERSON, OF MISSOURI.

In response to calls, Jno. B. Henderson, of Missouri, spoke from his place in the delegation. It was difficult to hear him, but he was understood to decline extended remarks until he should get his text in the nomination and platform. The Republican party of Missouri is united. There will come up from the hills and valleys of that State one universal shout for the nominees of this Convention. The divisions of party there had been unfortunate, but they have been now healed, and Republicans and Liberals now stand on a common platform. He said Gratz Brown had seemed to think, after his election as Governor, that he owed most to the Democrats. Accordingly he has left us. Let him go. We wish him every success, except his election on the tail of the Liberal Republican ticket.

A COLORED SPEAKER.

James R. Lynch (colored), Secretary of State of Mississippi, was called out and took the platform. He said the colored race are waiting anxiously to hear of the renomination of General Grant. Lynch continued at some length. He said the colored people of America are gravitating to the South, and argued their indispensability to the development of that section, and Mexico and Central America as well. He expected Grant will be strong at the South. Greeley's name has no charm there. The man who had the genius to command so successfully in the field, when the popular heart was weak, is the man for the hour.

IMPATIENCE.

Mr. Spencer, of New York, moved to suspend the rules, in order to proceed with the nomination of President, only deferring the nomination of Vice President until after the platform shall have been adopted. Lost.

GOVERNOR NOYES, OF OHIO.

A Ohio delegate called for a crippled soldier from that State—General E. F. Noyes. Governor Noyes, advancing to the platform, said that the failing of the Ohio delegation was to talk less and act more. He thought they ought to finish their business and go home. He was afraid that they would not be able to go home to-night, if they waited for the report of the Committee on Platform. Therefore he wished to proceed with the nominations at once, and let the platform come in afterwards. He promised for the nominee of the Convention a larger majority than Ohio gave Grant four years ago. [Cheers] There was absolutely no disaffection in Ohio. [Cheers] There had been a few Liberal Republicans, as they were called, but they were now ashamed of themselves, and were stronger friends of Grant now than they were before. He persisted in the opinion that the Convention should at once proceed to the nomination of a candidate for President. [Cries, "make the motion."] In conclusion he moved to suspend the rules and proceed to nominate a President. Carried, amid great enthusiasm.

NOMINATION OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, on behalf of the great Republican party of Illinois, and of the Union, in the name of Liberty, Loyalty, Justice, Law, the interests of economy, good government, peace, and the equality of all before the law, remembering with gratitude his achievements as a soldier in the field, and his statesmanship in the Presidency, renominated Ulysses S. Grant. [Great cheers, long and prolonged]

Mr. Woodford, of New York, said the home of the distinguished editor who was nominated at Cincinnati asked you to pause before you make the nomination which is an election, until she can second the nomination. Four years ago she sustained Grant because she recognized her obligations of gratitude to him. To-day she indorses him because he has been tried and found true. He referred to Sumner's citation of Stanton against Grant for the purpose of showing that Stanton and Lincoln both knew Grant thoroughly and trusted him utterly, not only to crush out the rebellion in his own silent way, but also to negotiate the great rebel surrender and its terms; from his grave the dead Stanton rebukes the living Sumner. [Cheers.] New York indorses Grant's nomination, and asks God's blessing on the cause.

Mr. Boruck, of California, said a few words.

The roll was called for the first ballot, which resulted as follows: As each State was called, the Chairman of its delegation, in a few terse sentences, announced it unanimously for Grant, each announcement being the signal for applause. Nebraska, in announcing its vote, said, "Nebraska gives six for the man who will tan the hide of Horace in the vat of Democratic corruption and damnation." Townsend, casting the vote of New York, gave it "for Grant, the man of whom Greeley said he never had been beaten, and never would." [Long and uproarious applause.] On the call of Pennsylvania, her Chairman was greeted with great applause, and loud cries of "Platform," "Platform." McMichael declined to come forward, and said, "Pennsylvania, without any words, lent her full heart to and cast 57 for Grant." When General Burnside rose to vote for Rhode Island, he was greeted with great cheers, continuing until he took the platform, where he cast eight votes "for his old comrade in arms." The District of Columbia said "she had a desirable house to rent, which was much sought after, but the District wants to relet it to the same tenant."

All the States and Territories having been called, the Chairman announced that the entire vote—752 in all—having been cast for Ulysses S. Grant, the latter was the nominee of this Convention as its candidate for the Presidency. [Great applause.]

The whole Convention rose *en masse*, together with the audience, singing the hymn, "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah," the band playing "Yankee Doodle." The cheering and singing continued for some time, the whole Academy ringing with music and the shouting and cheering of delegates.

Mr. Chase, of Indiana was called to the platform, and sung "Red, White and Blue," the band and the audience joining the chorus. The enthusiasm could not be silenced until Colonel L. B. Church, of Montana, followed with "Marching through Georgia." At the conclusion he called for three cheers for the loyal black men, who stood by our boys as they were marching to the sea, which were given with a will.

The Chairman said the Committee on Resolutions were ready to report. [Cheers]

Delaware here announced James Riddle as its member of the National Committee.

NOMINATION OF VICE PRESIDENT.

The Committee on Platform failing to appear, Crathead, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and proceed to the nomination of a candidate for Vice President of the United States. Adopted.

The Chair announced the nominations in their order.

Morton McMichael, of Pennsylvania, took the platform, and proceeded to nominate Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. He claimed Pennsylvania as the place of the birth and baptism of the Republican party, and as the first in the field and in the fight when the rebellion raised its head, because, of all the loyal States, it was nearest to the scene of war. But how had she been requited? Four years ago she presented a war Governor as a candidate for the Vice President's nomination. He was defeated, but she went on faithfully, and gave her vote to the ticket. He proceeded with some remarks on the tariff question, which were inaudible to the reporter. He was understood to complain that Pennsylvania had no representative in the Cabinet. He was subsequently interrupted by cries of "Name your candidate." In conclusion, he presented the name of a statesman to the whole country—an honest, able man, who always labored for the working man—I name Henry Wilson of Massachusetts.

Mr Loring, of Massachusetts, seconded the nomination of Wilson, in a few eloquent sentences, in which he recited his services and eulogized his public and private character.

Mr Ray, of New Hampshire, also seconded Wilson's nomination, because good, true men are always in favor of the people in every emergency.

Mr. Edward Thompson was next received with great cheers. He said, in behalf of the entire Republican party of Indiana, and by unanimous instruction of the Convention, he nominated Schuyler Colfax. [Great cheering] He did this with satisfaction, because it is a just reward for devoted public service. He is known to fame. Four years ago, the names of Grant and Colfax were associated together. They were the battle-cry which led to that great triumph. They should not be separated until we achieve another triumph, because the firm is not yet insolvent, and the time not come in which to divide its assets. He paid a high compliment to Wilson. He and Colfax both carved their way to honor and distinction; but Grant and Colfax, united in one cry, will again be a signal for victory.

Wm. A. Howard, of Michigan, seconded the nomination of Colfax. He said Michigan first perfected a Republican organization. We still stand where we stood then. He proceeded with a graphic sketch of Colfax's career from a printer boy to the seat of the second officer of this great Government. He urged the propriety of his renomination, in conclusion. He was received with cheers.

Mr Lynch (colored), of Mississippi, followed. It seemed to him as if the spirit of Lincoln is here, and he remembered what that patriot said on one occasion, when he said "it was not a safe time to swap horses." [Applause] He proceeded to argue the nomination of Colfax. [Loud cries of "vote," "vote," "vote."]

Gerritt Smith rising, was greeted with great applause. He complimented highly General Hawley and Colfax, but expressed a preference on this occasion for Wilson, as the special favorite of the workingmen and of the colored voters of the North. [Applause. Cries of "vote," "vote."]

The call of the roll was renewed. The Chair recognized Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, who eulogized both Colfax and Wilson. If the Republican party has occasion to regret the possession of two such men, it is because it had to choose between them; but when we say to Grant, "Well done, good and faithful servant," why should we not say the same to Schuyler Colfax? [Applause]

Mr. Quarles, of Georgia (colored), came to the platform on behalf of the great majority of the Republican voters of the South, to second the nomination of Mr. Wilson. [Great cheers.] The great and hoary-headed champion of human freedom deserves this at our hands. His heart embraces the whole country. He has labored and fought long and well, and the time has come when the people of the whole country should give him a recognition of his services. We of the South remember how he has stood the ordeal of the past, and we believe it always safe to swap horses when sure of getting one equally as good. We have never taken a Presidential candidate from the East, and I think we should now accord her that honor.

Mr. Dener, of Virginia, nominated John F. Lewis, of Virginia, who through the war stood true to his loyal principles, to which he sacrificed his all.

A colored delegate from Texas nominated Gov. E. J. Davis, of that State.

Mr. Nunn, of Tennessee, presented the claims of and nominated Horace Maynard. [Cheers]

The Chair announced that the Committee on Resolutions were present, and he put the question whether the Convention would now hear their report. It was declared carried.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted:

The Republican party of the United States assembled in National Convention, in the city of Philadelphia, on June 5 and 6, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country.

1. During eleven years of its supremacy it has accepted, with grand courage, the solemn duties of the times. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion; emancipated 4,000,000 of slaves; decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offences, and warmly welcomed all who proved their loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with a firm hand the resultant disorders of the great war, and initiated a wise policy towards the Indians. The Pacific Railroad, and similar vast enterprises, have been generously aided and successfully conducted; the public lands freely given to actual settlers; immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgment of naturalized citizens' rights secured from European powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates; the revenues have been carefully collected and honestly applied. Despite the annual large reductions of rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during General Grant's Presidency at the rate of $100,000,000 a year; a great financial crisis has been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land. Menacing foreign difficulties have been peacefully and honorably compromised, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe that the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed of those who chiefly have resisted every step of this beneficial progress.

2. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political, and public rights should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation; neither law or its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect to citizens by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

3. The recent amendments to the National Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can be safely trusted only to the party that secured those amendments.

4. The National Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere, and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

5. Any system of Civil Service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we, therefore, favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity essential qualifications for public position, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

6. We are opposed to further grants of public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the National domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

7. The annual revenue, after paying current debts, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal; and revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquors, be raised by duties on importations, the duties on which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to the laborer, and promote the industries, growth, and prosperity of the whole country.

8. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors whose valor saved the Union; their pensions are a sacred debt of the Nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all our soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, and who in the line of duty became disabled, without regard to length of service or cause of such discharge.

9. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers concerning allegiance, once a subject always a subject, having, at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the individual's right to transfer his allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the rights of our adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments, and we urge continual and careful encouragement and protection to voluntary immigration.

10. The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and the way prepared for a speedy reduction in the rates of postage.

11. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concerns the relations of capital and labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest field for capital, and for labor, the creator of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization.

12. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot box; and, therefore, they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

13. We denounce the repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise, as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt, and of the rates of interest upon the balance, and confidently expect that our excellent National currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payments.

14. The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom; their admission to wider fields of usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

15. We heartily approve of the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the growth of peace and fraternal feeling throughout the land.

16. The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with the rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National Government.

17. It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and shipbuilding.

18. We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, sound judgment, practical wisdom, incorruptible integrity, and illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the hearts of the American people, and, with him at our head, we start to-day on a new march to victory.

The reading was frequently interrupted by subdued applause. The section referring to loyal women was read a second time in response to a request, and was received with laughter and applause.

On motion of General Burnside, the platform was adopted.

NOMINATION FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Governor Noyes, of Ohio, ascending the platform, said:

MR. PRESIDENT: On behalf of a large majority of the Ohio delegation; on behalf of the large Republican constituency which they represent; on behalf of the colored people whose best friend I shall shortly name—their best friend in those days when there were few: in the name of our living soldiers, and in the name of my dead comrades who sleep on Southern battle fields, I should fail in my duty if I did not second the nomination of Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. [Great applause.]

Mr. Bickham, of Ohio, said: In behalf of the very large and very respectable minority of the Ohio delegation, who have just as many claims on the soldiers and on the negroes as the majority, I would fail in my duty if I did not present the claims of Hon Schuyler Colfax. [Applause]

Mr Hill, of Mississippi, said: In behalf of the majority of my delegation, I wish to state that we are in favor of Henry Wilson. When Colfax published that letter withdrawing from the field I transferred my allegiance to another, and, while I regret that he wrote the letter, I am not a weathercock to change with him now he is running for the nomination.

The President ordered the roll to be called for a vote by States on the nomination of candidate for Vice President.

At the conclusion of the call, pending which the excitement was intense, it was declared that the States voted as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

| *State.* | *Colfax.* | *Wilson.* |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 7 | 12 |
| Arkansas | | 12 |
| California | | 12 |
| Connecticut | 6 | 6 |
| Delaware | 6 | |
| Florida | 3 | 5 |
| Georgia | 6 | 16 |
| Illinois | 17 | 25 |
| Indiana | 30 | |
| Iowa | 3 | 19 |
| Kansas | | 10 |
| Kentucky | 20 | 4 |
| Louisiana | 11 | 5 |
| Maine | 10 | 4 |
| Maryland | 16 | |
| Massachusetts | | 26 |
| Michigan | 20 | |
| Minnesota | 10 | |
| Mississippi | 4 | 4 |
| Missouri | 2 | 27 |
| Nebraska | 4 | 2 |
| Nevada | | 6 |
| New Hampshire | | 10 |
| New Jersey | 18 | |
| New York | 63 | 16 |
| North Carolina | | 20 |
| Ohio | 14 | 30 |
| Oregon | 6 | |
| Pennsylvania | | 58 |
| Rhode Island | 8 | |
| South Carolina | 5 | 9 |
| Vermont | 10 | |
| West Virginia | 10 | |
| Wisconsin | 5 | 15 |
| Arizona | 2 | |
| Colorado | 1 | 1 |
| Dakota | 1½ | ½ |
| District of Columbia | 2 | |
| Idaho | 2 | |
| Montana | 2 | |
| New Mexico | | 2 |
| Utah | 2 | |
| Washington | 2 | |
| Wyoming | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 321½ | 360½ |

SCATTERING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mississippi, Horace Maynard | 1 |
| Missouri, Hawley, of Connecticut | 1 |
| New York, E. F. Noyes, of Ohio | 1 |
| Tennessee, Horace Maynard | 24 |
| Texas, E. J. Davis | 16 |
| Virginia, John F. Lewis | 22 |

Three hundred and seventy-seven votes were necessary to a choice.

Virginia at this juncture changed 20 of her votes from Lewis to Wilson, and the remaining to Colfax. This gave Wilson 384½, and his nomination was assured.

Various States hurriedly changed to Wilson, until ex-Senator Henry Lane, of Indiana, moved that the nomination of that good man and distinguished patriot be made unanimous, which was carried with great cheering. And now again the entire audience rose to its feet frantically applauding the result, and ending with three cheers for the completed ticket.

THANKS.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, of New York, the following was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby heartily given to the generous citizens of Philadelphia, from whom its delegates have received the kindliest treatment and greatest courtesy.

THE NOMINATIONS ANNOUNCED.

The President officially announced that U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson are nominees of this Convention. This was the occasion of a fresh outburst of applause. When quiet was restored he also announced that he would inform the nominees of the action of the Convention.

DESPATCH FROM COLFAX.

The usual resolutions of thanks to the officers of the Convention were adopted, and the President then read the following despatch from Vice President Colfax:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.

*To John W Foster, Indiana:*

Accept for yourself and delegation my sincere gratitude for your gallant contest. I support your ticket cheerfully. Men are nothing; principles everything. Nothing must arrest the Republican triumph until equality under the law, like liberty, from which it springs, is universally acknowledged, and the citizenship of the humblest becomes a sure protection against outrage and wrong, as was the Roman citizenship of old.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

A colored delegate suggested that the band play "Auld Lang Syne," while the audience were going out, and the suggestion was adopted.

EXEUNT.

The Chairman then, at ten minutes past 4, with a few words of thanks, declared the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE UTAH GENTILE DELEGATION.

The Gentile delegation from Utah, who were admitted to seats in the Convention to-day, instead of the Mormon delegates, sustained their application in a strong paper presented to the Convention, which concludes as follows: "We cannot see how the National Republican Convention could recognize polygamy by the admission to seats of Smith and Fuller without self-stultification, without placing a premium on disloyalty and *quasi* rebellion; without doing great injustice to the loyal people of Utah, and outraging all sense of decency as well as true Republicans of the entire nation, without distinction as to party."

THE COLORED MEN TO SENATOR WILSON.

The following despatch was sent to Senator Wilson to-day, after his nomination for the Vice Presidency:

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

*To Hon. Henry Wilson, Washington, D. C.:*

The colored workingmen of the country send you their congratulations, and second your nomination, and will march in solid columns to the polls in November and cast their votes for the representative laboring man of the American nation.

ISAAC MYERS,
President Colored Labor Union.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican National Committee organized to-night by electing the following officers: E. D. Morgan, Chairman; Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary. Executive Committee—E. D. Morning, of New York; Wm. Claflin, of Massachusetts; Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; A. G. Cattell, of New Jersey; Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana; Wm. H. Kemble, of Pennsylvania; J. Y. Scammon, of Chicago; B. R. Cowen, of Ohio; G. W. Dodge, of Iowa; Geo. E. Spencer, of Alabama; C. C. Fulton, of Maryland; Jos. C. Abbott, of North Carolina; Geo. Gorham, of California; J. T. Averill, of Minnesota; and Wm. A. Howard, of Michigan.

At a meeting of the Committee, to-night, James Riddle was chosen representative from Delaware. The representative from Texas has not yet been agreed on. After the selection of the Executive Committee, the business of the meeting consisted of resolutions to the effect that the National and Executive Committees would co-operate with the Congressional Committee for the vigorous prosecution of the campaign. The Committee then adjourned to meet in New York the 18th of June.

UNION LEAGUE.

At a meeting of the Union League, held this evening. The following resolutions were passed:

*Resolved*, That the National Convention has given the true expression to the sentiment of the Republican party by the unanimous nomination of President U. S. Grant. In his military career, we recall the unwavering and devoted labors of our greatest soldiers. In his civil administration, one of our most distinguished citizens. Under his Chief Magistracy the national debt and national taxes have been reduced and prosperity increased, and our honor and power have been maintained at home and abroad. Grateful for his services, and recognizing his ability, we pledge ourselves to his triumphant re-election.

2. That, in Henry Wilson, we have a candidate for Vice President endeared to the country by years of wise statesmanship, an early and constant advocate of equal rights, an unflinching supporter of the Union, and an earnest and outspoken friend of the laborer, of every race and color.

3. That we cordially indorse the platform of the Republican party, as adopted by our National Convention.

4. That we recognize the candidates on the Republican State ticket as the accepted representatives of these principles which have secured the enduring prosperity of the nation and commonwealth, and with an earnest appreciation of the importance of maintaining the integrity of the Republican organization, we pledge ourselves to every legitimate effort to secure in October so glorious a success that Pennsylvania may again, as in the past, be accounted by her record the foremost champion of the cause of justice and right.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The ratification meeting under the auspices of the Union League, this evening, was one of the largest ever held in this city. Morton McMichael presided, and speeches were made by General John Bingham who denounced the Democratic party as a party of dissension and dismemberment, and intimated that Greeley was the candidate for that party, and by Governor Sam Bard, of Tennessee, who pledged that State for Grant and Wilson, and said that the great folly of the South is that she has listened to the empty promises of Northern copperheads. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the speakers were constantly interrupted by cheering and marching and countermarching of the city clubs with bands of music.

OPPOSITION IN THE OHIO DELEGATION.

*Philadelphia (June 6) Despatch to the Chicago Evening Post.*

The result of the caucus of the Ohio delegation created for a moment considerable comment. A motion was made that the Chairman of the delegation be instructed to throw the vote solid for Grant for President in Convention. This was opposed in a bitter speech by Mr. Keck of Cincinnati, O., who said under no circumstances would he vote for Grant. A motion was made and carried that the delegation take ballot on the President. On a call of the roll 37 votes were cast for Grant, and 3 against him—the latter being Messrs. Keck, Lieutenant Governor Mueller, and DeWolf.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—A meeting of soldiers and sailors was held at the Assembly Rooms, last night, under the auspices of the New York delegation to the Convention, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations, General Burnside presiding. A resolution was adopted providing a committee of one veteran from each State and Territory to call a mass ratification meeting.

CONCORD, N. H., June 6.—Straw was inaugurated Governor to-day. His message was confined principally to local affairs, and concludes by asking the support of the people for the present National Administration.

#### WHAT IS THOUGHT ABOUT IT.

**In Chicago.**

The announcement from the newsboys, hawking the evening papers, that they could furnish for five cents the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, was the first intimation received by the citizens generally of the occurrence of matters of national interest in the city of Brotherly Love. The newsboy was frequently asked who was nominated, and answered, "Grant." Anybody else, the inquirer would lazily proceed, not sufficiently interested to expend five cents. "Grant and Wilson, full particulars, 5 o'clock paper," was the newsboy's last entreaty, as the questioner proceeded with the conversation with his friend just interrupted by the newsboy. This brief colloquy fairly represented the public feeling with regard to the great National event. It was not unfrequently asked who Wilson was, and how it was that Colfax was not nominated, during these little interruptions, but the disgusting condition of the weather, and the match between the Bostons and Baltimores, appeared to be of far greater interest than the great National Office-holders' Convention.

Around the newspaper offices, generally thronged with excited citizens on occasions like these, pushing and jostling each other to learn the latest news, the same absence of interest was observable. Bulletins were posted up in the offices, but nobody stopped to read them, nobody paid any attention to them, and most passers-by would, if interrogated, have guessed that the ticket was what was anticipated. Few base ball matches have created less excitement than yesterday's Presidential nominations at Philadelphia. There were some flippant persons who made this comparison, and left it doubtful whether the Philadelphia Convention or base ball was the National Game.

Like Mr. Toots, the public will consider it "of no consequence."

**Elsewhere.**

IN WASHINGTON.

*Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Telegrams have been pouring in here all day giving the proceedings at the Philadelphia Convention in each important detail, but, save with the fact that they were read, created hardly a ripple of excitement. In less than one minute after the result became known messengers were flying in constant succession from the telegraph office to the White House with despatches for the President, informing him of his renomination by acclamation. The first despatch to this effect received by the President was from Senator Morton, and was read to him by General Dent. The President listened to it, smiled, as if it was a matter of course, received the congratulations of his faithful relations, and then walked out of the White House toward his stables, to commune with his favorites in that quarter, and to escape the anticipated rush of friends to repeat the compliments of the season. The Senate was in session on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and, dull and dry as the discussion was, Senators did not seem to seek relief from it in inquiries for the latest Convention gossip. Two important personages in the Senate, however, were exceptions to this rule, to-wit, Colfax and Wilson. The former, early in the session, called Pomeroy to the chair and retired to his reception room, there to await the solution of his political fortunes. Wilson, secure, at least, in his Senatorial seat, for another term, whatever the Philadelphia Convention might decide, yet somewhat nervously awaited his fate, as he did not wish, this late in life, to break that run of luck which has thus far tided him successfully through every political contest wherein he has been a candidate. Both were in constant receipt of despatches from their friends. Colfax read his in the exclusiveness of his own private rooms. Wilson, however, sat in his accustomed place and read his almost momentary advices, only to pass them without comment to the Senators sitting nearest him. Finally came the despatch informing the junior Senator from Massachusetts that he had received more than enough votes to elect him on the first ballot. Wilson read this as he did the others, and did not know that it settled his chances for the second place on the renomination ticket until informed by his colleagues. The first man to congratulate the lucky Senator was Colfax, but this magnanimous act was like pulling teeth on the part of the latter. He simply shook Wilson's hand once, then marched out of the Senate, and did not put in a further appearance for the rest of the day. Those who congratulated Wilson the most heartily were his liberal associates, Trumbull, Schurz, and Tipton. About the only Administration Senator who made any cordial attempt in this direction was Howe, of Wisconsin. Conkling, who is only two seats removed from Wilson, when the decisive despatch came, observing that the latter was being congratulated, asked for the despatch that he might read its contents. When he discovered that Wilson, in the language of Trumbull, who was then speaking, had been promoted, he turned his back square on the fortunate politician, and sat in disgrace and gloomy reserve from that minute until the Senate took a recess. The cause of his illy-concealed chagrin can only be explained in the fact that Wilson has often charged him with being a worse enemy to the Republican party than any who were openly arrayed against it, and that the only scalps the New York Senator carried in his belt were those of his political friends. Wilson was also the means of exposing Conkling's duplicity in the Treaty relation business last spring, showing that the latter had set the investigation into stolen correspondence on foot just when he had taken the most explicit pains to deny it. These two Senators have had frequent collisions in caucus sessions, and were especially belligerent when Sumner was deposed from the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, a move which Wilson fought to the bitter end. Then, Wilson is a peace-maker, and Conkling a professional illusionist and brawler. There is some speculation here to-night as to how the defeat of Colfax will be received by the party at large, and whether Wilson will bring any new strength to the Grant ticket. It is generally conceded that Indiana will be lost; that Wilson will only add to the ticket in those quarters where no addition was necessary. It is also suggested that the moral drawn from the change will be that the Convention only slighted that part of the Administration which had no patronage to dispense, in order to have some small revenge for being compelled to swallow that other part which dispenses all the offices. It was ascertained that the letter of Horace White, which Sumner read to-day, was not intended for publication. The responsibility for its appearance in print rests with Mr. Sumner. The production of the letter recals to newspaper men the circumstance that, during a portion of the war, Mr. White held a position in the War Department which brought him in confidential relations with Mr. Stanton.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 6.—There being no doubt of the renomination of President Grant by the Philadelphia Convention, the interest here in the proceedings concentrated on the selection of a candidate for the Vice Presidency. One of the most anxious groups was in the vicinity of the telegraph office in the rear of the reporters' gallery on the Senate side of the Capitol, where despatches were received from time to time by different parties. When the telegram gave the vote for Wilson and Colfax, it was thrown from the gallery by a newspaper correspondent, who, after looking at it, handed it to Senator Wilson. This gentleman, somewhat nervously agitated, did not at first seem to realize that he had been nominated. Senator Tipton and others, being in search of information, moved toward Senator Wilson, and read the despatch. Senator Tipton threw up his head, as if with a full appreciation of its importance, as if the intelligence were conclusive in favor of the Massachusetts Senator. Other telegrams were soon after received, which left no doubt in Wilson's mind that he had been nominated, when he cast a glance at the reporters in the galleries as if in thankfulness for their having first informed him of the vote. Senator Wilson, when the excitement had subsided, was seen to write a despatch and send it to the telegraph office by a page. The first to congratulate


(Continued on Sixth Page.)



MEETINGS.

*Masonic.*

Oriental Lodge No 33, A. F. and A. M. Regular Communication this Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work of F C Degree. Hall corner West Randolph and Halsted sts. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Sec.

*Masonic.*

Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M. This Friday, evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on M. M. Degree. By order of the M. E. H. P. JOHN WHITLEY, Sec.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, **Banker and Broker,** 328 WABASH-AV.

GEO. H. FROST, **CITY SURVEYOR,** 500 WABASH-AV.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS, Builders' Hardware, 146 Michigan-av., near Monroe-st.

STEAM PRINTING.

**Steam Printing.** For superior Printing of all kinds, go to CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Makers, 14 & 16 West Randolph-st.

FLAGS.

**FLAGS! FLAGS!** We are now prepared to manufacture FLAGS, wholesale and retail, at the very lowest prices. We also manufacture all kinds of CANVAS GOODS, AWNINGS, TENTS, &c., at ANDREWS & MORRISON'S, Sail Loft 27 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHINA, etc.

**ELEGANT DINNER SETS, MANTEL ORNAMENTS, Fancy Goods, Cut Glass, BAND & WHITE CHINA.**

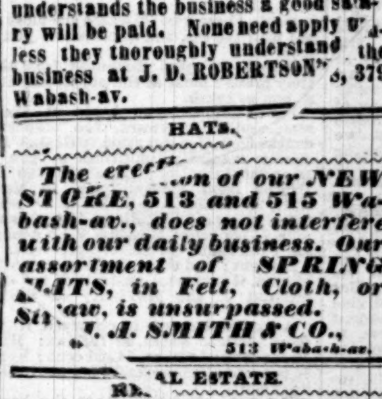
**Abram French & Co., OF BOSTON,**

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Chicago that on SATURDAY, JUNE the 8th, they will open their extensive BRANCH in this city, located at 337 WABASH-AV. (next building north of the Post Office), and request an examination of their store and goods. Having PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN CHICAGO, it will be their aim to always have on hand THE RAREST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE GOODS TO BE FOUND IN EUROPE, and by conducting their Chicago house on the same principles of LIBERALITY AND ENTERPRISE which have for so many years characterized the MAIN HOUSE in Boston, hope to merit a share of the PUBLIC PATRONAGE. All are cordially invited to inspect the LARGEST and MOST ELEGANT assortment of CHINA, CUT GLASS, FANCY GOODS, and PLATED GOODS ever exhibited in this city, at

**ABRAM FRENCH & CO.'S, 337 Wabash-av.**

SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENT.

**Interesting to Ladies!**



The Farrand Tuck Folder and Adjustable Hemming Attachment.

The most valuable Sewing Machine Attachments ever invented. It tucks, stitches, and feeds at the same time, producing a perfectly straight tuck of any desired width, with a uniform space between. No *hand-folding, no marking, or creasing required.* No noise. Can be attached to any sewing machine. Hems twelve different widths. Any number of tucks can be made in a skirt after it is sewed together without removing it from the tucker. Can be understood in five minutes. Price $3. Call and see it in operation at the office of THE FARRAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 634 Wabash-av., Chicago. EDWARD G. NEWELL, Agent for the Northwest.

WANTED.

**WANTED,** A first-class travelling salesman in the Stationery business. To one that understands the business a good salary will be paid. None need apply unless they thoroughly understand the business at J. D. ROBERTSON'S, 379 Wabash-av.

HATS.

*The erection of our NEW STORE, 513 and 515 Wabash-av., does not interfere with our daily business. Our assortment of SPRING HATS, in Felt, Cloth, or Straw, is unsurpassed.* J. A. SMITH & CO., 513 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE CHEAP!** Two lots, best residence property on West Monroe-st., between Laflin and Loomis-sts, say 496 and 498 West Monroe. Easy terms. Apply 169 La Salle-st. O. B SANSUM.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE. CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872. Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 25th day of June next. In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of I. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 2, Central Union Block, Chicago. M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

**Putnam, of Hartford.** Cash paid for policies. Also STATE and GARDEN CITY, and MERCHANTS' policies wanted. SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

**Security Ins. Co., of New York.** Cash paid for policies on which first dividend has been paid. SHUFELDT & BALL, 23 West Madison-st.

*The Highest Price paid in Cash for Claims against* Knickerbocker Insurance Company, of Chicago. Merchants' Insurance Company, of Chicago. Firemen's Insurance Company, of Chicago. Germania Insurance Company, of Chicago. By A. C. GREENBAUM, 46 West Randolph-st.

**REPUBLIC INS. CERTIFICATES.** Will buy or sell. Will also buy Illinois Mutual Insurance claims at highest market price. R. D. STILES, 42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

**WANTED.** Adjusted claims against the Lorillard and Astor Insurance Companies. Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, Room No. 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Washington and Clark-sts.

REMOVAL.

**REMOVAL.** D. W. BAKER & CO., 213 & 215 East Kinzie-st., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Flour Dealers. Sole agents for the celebrated Mason's Favorite, Cacao, and other brands.

**REMOVAL.** MORSE, WARD & CO., Grain Commission Merchants, removed to their old office, No. 151 Monroe-st. (Reed's Building).

LAKE NAVIGATION.

**GOODRICH'S PASSENGER STEAMERS.** FARE ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.
DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at ... 9 a. m.
Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at ... 8 p. m.
DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at ... 7 p. m.
For St. Joseph, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ... 11 p. m.
For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at ... 7 p. m.

TO RENT.

**FOR RENT, Halsted-st. Opera House.** To July 1. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 156 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

HAVANA CIGARS.

**LEWIS MOSS,** (Late with Stanton & Co.) IMPORTER. 475 Wabash-av. EXCLUSIVELY **Genuine Havana Segars** Of own importation. Will open a BRANCH STORE AT 147 Twenty-second-st., On SATURDAY, June 8, with a full stock of same brands and at same prices as at the main store. LEWIS MOSS, 475 Wabash-av.

CUTLERY AND GUNS.

**"ON SATURDAY," Biggs, Spencer & Co.,** WILL OPEN THEIR NEW STORE, **335 Wabash-av.** TO THE INSPECTION OF THEIR **Friends and the Public.** Having added a RETAIL DEPARTMENT, we offer a complete line of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE in CUTLERY and GUNS, imported DIRECT in BOND, and an elegant collection of other goods, personally selected in Europe by our Mr. Spencer, comprising the best known makes of Fine English Pocket and Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Fishing Tackle, Breech-loading Guns. In addition, we have Lamson's Fine Table Knives, Rubber Table Knives, Rogers' Genuine Plate, Scissors and Shears. **BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.,** 335 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

**TO BRICK MAKERS.** 600 TONS OF **Hard Coal Screenings** Now on hand at our Yard, Indiana-st. Bridge. BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

**CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.** FOR SALE—The buildings of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, situated at the corner of Halsted-st. and Clybourne-av., known as the "Halsted-st. Barracks." Inquire on the premises.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.) THE **National Bank Note Company,** OFFICE: NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Engraves and Prints Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS. Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions. NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

**STATIONERY.** Large stock, full and complete, wholesale and retail. CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 & 16 West Randolph-st.

ESTABLISHED 1837. FOR THE LAST 16 YEARS, 117½ RANDOLPH-ST. **CHILDS' ENGRAVING ROOMS** Are located permanently at 115 FRANKLIN-ST., Between Washington and Madison. Have increased facilities for executing all work in our line. S. D. CHILDS & CO.

**Metropolitan Hotel** Broadway, New York. This admirable hotel is centrally and delightfully situated, and offers as great inducements to families visiting New York for modern elegance, fashion and economy, as any other hotel in the city. A visit is respectfully solicited. R. M. TWEED, Proprietor. WM. WILKINSON, Superintendent. Mr. Wilkinson was for many years connected with the Burnet House, Cincinnati, also the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

**FIREWORKS.** CHARLES MORRIS, Manufacturer, SALESROOMS, 202 MICHIGAN-AV., Agents Wanted.

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**CONVICT LABOR TO LET.** ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, May 30, 1872. The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of 250 convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters, machinists and blacksmiths. The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers. The bids will be opened on July 10th, 1872, and the contracts which are to run not exceeding 5 years, may commence on or about September 10th, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State. For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, EBNER WASHBURN, Esq. Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board. JOHN REID, CASPAR BUTZ, RICHARD ROESETT, Commissioners of Penitentiary.

FINANCIAL.

**UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY,** OF NEW YORK. CAPITAL, **$5,000,000 IN GOLD!** SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, Pres't. L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer. THIS COMPANY will receive applications for loans on improved Real Estate in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen: WM. F. COOLBAUGH, WIRT DEXTER, SOLOMON A. SMITH, HENRY W. KING, HEMAN G. POWERS. Chicago, June 5, 1872.

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## THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

### Extracts from the Speech of Senator Doolittle at the Greeley Ratification Meeting in New York.

What will the Convention do at Baltimore? *First:* As to its platform? I answer, it seems to me morally certain that, with perhaps one exception, and I will notice that, hereafter, they must, in substance, indorse the platform of Cincinnati, or as it is, perhaps, better stated in Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance. No better Democratic-Republican doctrines could be applied to the present situation of affairs, if drawn by Jefferson himself, who founded the party in 1800, or by General Jackson, its great leader, who reorganized it in 1828. Whatever else they may do or leave undone at Baltimore, they will not fail, in substance, to indorse those great principles.

I have said that there may be one exception, viz.: upon the Tariff question. But I am not sure of that. I am not sure but the very mode in which that question about raising the revenue is referred to the several districts which elect members of the House of Representatives is the best, and the most truthful, as it is, in fact, the constitutional mode of disposing of that question. All know, upon the Tariff question, national platforms have been purposely left to speak with double tongue—in ambiguous phrase—to say "Free Trade" to the West, "Protection" to the East; while the Cincinnati Platform makes the question of revenue the people's own business, and frankly admits a difference of opinion, and of interest, in different districts and sections. But here is a thought that strikes me with great force; the Constitution of the United States places in the House of Representatives exclusive jurisdiction to originate bills to raise revenue. The House, alone, has power to do that. The President cannot do it. The Senate cannot do it. The House, alone, can. This mode of dealing with this question, as a Presidential one, though novel, and, at first, a seeming evasion, is, after all, frank, manly, and Constitutional. I am not sure but this new discovery is worthy of a patent. [Applause.]

But I ask again. What will the Convention do at Baltimore? I think I am standing on sure ground when I say they will most heartily indorse the Liberal Republican platform of Cincinnati. But what will they do about candidates? Aye! there's the rub. Having indorsed the Liberal Republican platform, will they indorse their candidate also? Or will they nominate a candidate of their own, and thus present to the country two candidates for President, running substantially on the same platform? To that it must come. That's the question which meets us—which demands and will have an answer. It is a momentous question. But the responsibility of deciding it rests upon that Convention.

Some say it is a hard thing, a very hard thing, to ask a Democratic Convention to indorse Mr. Greeley as their candidate for the Presidency. For thirty years, and more, he has been their greatest, and, sometimes, their most determined antagonist. I feel it myself. He has given me many a blow, which I have returned with hearty good will. But Universal Amnesty is the word. [Applause.] It is asking more than was ever asked of a party before, to conquer all its prejudices and animosities, and bear upon their own strong arms to the highest place of honor upon earth, a life-long antagonist. With all their patriotism, with all their power to deny themselves, are they equal to that?

From what I know of the Democratic Republican party, I believe, though it will cost a struggle to do so, they are capable of rising to the height of the great argument. I believe they can say, and that they will say, "While Mr. Greeley has heretofore been our political enemy, he is, now, right upon the great issue of saving our republican system; of restoring civil law and civil liberty in place of military despotism to the people of the Southern States." He accepts the nomination with the distinct understanding that if elected he will be President not of a party but of the whole people, in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has so long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies in the joyful consciousness that they are, and must henceforth remain brethren." Oblivious of the past, universal amnesty are to-day the shibboleth of victory. That Convention will accept them and act upon them. They will not place a third candidate in the field, in my opinion, and thus, by dividing friends, secure the triumph of General Grant, and, with it, the continuance of the principles, policy and practices of his Administration, which are pushing on to Imperialism. There are some who say if we run a third candidate, we can elect him over both Grant and Greeley. This is, in my opinion, a fatal mistake. It is morally certain such a triangular canvass would carry the election into the House of Representatives, and surely re-elect Grant.

It is necessary to combine all the friends of good government, in order to overthrow this powerful Grant party; and our majorities must be too great to be counted out by false votes or double votes, in a Convention of the Senate and House of Representatives filled with violent partisans. The question now is not whether the Liberal Convention could have selected a man whom the Baltimore Convention could have indorsed more easily. That question is passed; Mr. Greeley is nominated. He stands upon an almost perfect platform. His letter accepting it shows how perfectly he understands it, and how frankly and fearlessly he stands upon it, and the necessity is upon us, the Democratic Republicans of the United States. We must decide the case by our votes; directly or indirectly, we must elect Greeley or elect Grant to be the next President.

In geometry there are but two sides to a straight line.

In religion, in politics, and in war there is, and there can be, no neutrality, nor can there be three effective parties at the same time.

He that is not for me is against me. He that is not against Grant is for him. But for those who are against him to divide their press, and vote for two independent candidates, is to paralyze themselves, to give half their support to him, and thus to secure his election.

Should Mr. Greeley's nomination be indorsed at Baltimore, as I trust it will be, not only the great mass of the Democratic Republicans will give him their votes, but hundreds of thousands of Republicans who have yet remained silent will then speak out. They have been silent because they have hoped Grant would not be nominated; and because they fear the Baltimore Convention will nominate a third candidate, and thereby make Grant's election certain. But when Grant is nominated, then, if the Baltimore Convention shall declare for Greeley, one-fourth of the Republican party, at least, will flock to the Liberal Republican and Democratic Republican standards. Bearing, in future, the same mottoes and the same emblems, they will intertwine them together. Five hundred thousand Liberal Republicans, joined by nearly 3,000,000 of Democratic Republicans, from the East and West, North and South, interlocking their arms together, will bear those united standards to a victory as certain as the revolutions of the earth. In conclusion, fellow-citizens, let us not forget that in such a union only can we hope to elect State officers, and a House of Representatives upon Liberal Republican principles.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: I am much pleased to see the expressions of sentiment from all quarters in favor of Honest Horace Greeley. The voice of mechanic and laborer is unquestionably in favor of the man who, at all times and under all circumstances, stood by the interests of the poor man. The Baltimore Convention may, through the intrigues of disreputable politicians and Grant money, be tempted to make a straight nomination. Such a course would inevitably damage the chances of success of our popular candidate. I would suggest, to guard against such a contingency, that ward meetings should be held at once, where the people could speak freely and boldly their opinions, and, in the event of demagogues, who can be bought and sold, being sent as delegates to the Baltimore Convention, that they should be held to a strict accountability for their acts, and held up to the execration of their constituents. The Fifteenth Ward has done well. Let every other ward in the city follow her example, and then we can know those renegades who can be influenced to sell their national honesty for a mess of pottage.

I merely make this suggestion, as eternal vigilence is the price of liberty, and we cannot be too watchful, during the present campaign, where the interests of the whole nation are so vitally concerned. Yours truly,

JOHN WRENN, No. 71 Kinzie street.

CHICAGO, June 3.

### Howard at Chancellorsville.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: In the Washington telegrams in yesterday's TRIBUNE, an order is quoted purporting to have been issued by General Hooker during the battle of Chancellorsville. It is stated also, that Genreal Howard paid no attention to this order. As I was present and cognizant of all the movements of the troops of the Eleventh Corps on that day (May 2), I cannot allow this erroneous statement to pass without correction.

I. *First*—The pickets were advanced for observation, as directed. *Second*—The troops on the right strengthened their earthworks. *Third*—General Schurz's Division was placed *en echelon*, with a view of meeting an attack upon the right. *Fourth*—The artillery was located so as to meet such an attack. *Fifth*—One of the strongest and best brigades (General Francis C. Barlow's) was held entirely in reserve, and stationed particularly with a view to any attempt to turn the right flank. So the order was obeyed implicitly; and all military men know that General Howard never failed to obey an order of his commanding officer.

II. But the facts, not yet mentioned, which relieved General Howard of the responsibility of the disaster are: *First*—General Hooker ordered away that afternoon, subsequent to the order quoted, to enforce Sickles, the very reserve brigade (Barlow's) which Howard had stationed to protect his right flank. This General Howard refused to grant to Sickles on the request of the latter, but did so when the order came directly from Hooker. This left the artillery reserve without adequate support, so that they were compelled to retire after a few shots. *Second*—Word was several times sent General Howard from General Hooker's headquarters that Sickles was driving the enemy, and instructions given to support Sickles. *Third*—General Hooker rode that forenoon, in person, along General Howard's entire line, and pronounced it satisfactory. *Fourth*—General Hooker knew there was a gap of upwards of a mile from General Howard's right to the river (the only impassable barrier); but, though he gave General Howard to understand he would fill the gap with cavalry, yet he never did so.

These facts speak for themselves. Very truly yours, C. H. HOWARD.

(On May 2, 1863, Major and Senior Aide-de-Camp Eleventh Army Corps.

### Utah Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 27.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

I will give you my impressions of Salt Lake City, and some of its famous silver mines, which, at the present time, are attracting the wise men of the world; and many a bag of long hoarded English gold is being freely emptied into the lap of the bold prospector and small capitalist who have had the nerve and sagacity to develop the rich deposits of silver-bearing rock with which the snow-capped Wasatch seems literally filled.

My first visit to the mines was, of course, to the world-renowned Emma, which has the power to tempt even the wily politician from his plottings, the miser from his gold, and the sensual Mormon from his numerous wives.

The history of this mine is doubtless familiar to many. Its discoverer, Mr. Woodman, after exhausting his last pound of flour, and, worse than all, his last dollar of credit, was compelled to abandon for a time the great object of his life, and earn, at small wages, a sum sufficient to enable him to prosecute the developments which were ultimately crowned with such wonderful success.

It was really amusing to hear one person after another come forward and relate the great mistake of his life. He had been offered a one-fourth interest in this mine for a few hundred dollars; but no, he had no faith in Utah, and the golden (or rather silver) opportunity passed for ever. The mine was sold, last summer, for the sum of $5,000,000, English gold, to a Company of English capitalists, of which Lord Bridges is President. During my stay, the mine was visited in person by his Lordship, accompanied by his mining engineer, who come to measure and assay the amount of ore in sight. After the estimates had been carefully made, there was found to be more than $25,000,000 worth of ore in sight. And this in the mine that, but a short time since, could have been bought for a few thousand dollars.

The next mine of note after the Emma is the Flagstaff sold to an English Company for $1,500,000 but to-day worth, probably, $10,000,000. Still farther up the mountains, the Montezuma, South Star, and many others, are now being rapidly developed, and all show unmistakable evidence of belonging to the same band of mineral as the Emma.

Then comes a long list of very fine prospects, held by poor miners, unable to do more than just sufficient work to answer the demands of the mining law. Prominent among these, I noticed the Zella and Nonpareil—the latter showing a splendid outcrop for several hundred feet. The work done on this mine gave most conclusive evidence of its permanency. The great similarity of ore between this and the Emma, which lies about 5,000 feet below it, and evidently on the same band of mineral, was apparent to all. But time and space would fail me to attempt to enumerate the world of wealth that seems but to slumber beneath the footsteps of the traveller.

Salt Lake City, at the present time, is filled with capitalists, speculators, miners, and a host of adventurers; and yet, with the experience of the past still fresh in mind, they wait for the poor miner to struggle on against all odds to develop with scanty means the great treasures of the mountains. By this delay, months are consumed in making developments that, by the liberal use of capital, could be made in as many weeks. It is evident that this must change, and that the capitalist must come forward and help develop the resources of this truly wonderful land! WANDERER.

### The Proper Climate for Consumptives, and for Persons Threatened with Consumption.

We are indebted to Dr. E. Andrews, Professor in the Chicago Medical College, for the following interesting facts and statistics, compiled carefully from the United States census, in relation to the number of deaths from consumption in the different States and Territories:

The last two census reports (1860 and 1870) issued by our Government have each a quarto volume showing the number of deaths in every State and Territory, and the diseases causing them. By classifying the facts there stated, it appears that consumption and cancer are two diseases which are similarly affected by, and prevail in, the same regions. The laws governing their prevalence are two in number:

*First*—These two diseases are most abundant near the sea, and diminish as you recede from it.

*Second*—At equal distances from the sea, they prevail most at the north, and diminish as you go south.

For example, if you begin at Massachusetts, and go westward, the proportion of deaths from Consumption to deaths from all causes regularly diminishes as you recede from the Atlantic. Here are the figures. Deaths from Consumption in Massachusetts, 25 per cent; New York, 20 per cent; Ohio, 16 per cent; Indiana, 14 per cent; Illinois, 11 per cent; Missouri, 9 per cent; Kansas, 8 per cent; Colorado, 8 per cent; Utah, 6 per cent; and then, if you go down to California, it increases again to 14 per cent, on account of the proximity of the Pacific Ocean.

A similar decrease is observed if you go from north to south, as follows: Michigan, 16 per cent; Indiana, 14 per cent; Kentucky, 14 per cent; Tennessee, 12 per cent; Alabama, 6 per cent.

From this, it follows that the best resort for a consumptive or cancer patient is some point which is at the same time as far south, and as far from the sea, as possible. Such a place is New Mexico, where the deaths from Consumption are only 3 per cent, or Arkansas, where they are 5 per cent; while in cold and sea-girt New England they are 25 per cent. Probably the uplands of old Mexico would be still better.

Entirely in accordance with this rule, but contrary to the popular opinion, Minnesota is a worse place than our own State, having 14 per cent of deaths from Consumption, while Illinois has only 11 per cent. The best places in the country are as follows: New Mexico, 3 per cent; Arkansas, 5 per cent; Mississippi, 6 per cent; Alabama, 6 per cent; Florida, 6 per cent; Georgia, 5 per cent; South Carolina, 5 per cent; and Utah, 6 per cent.

The census of 1870, as compared with the one taken ten years before, shows a considerable increase of Consumption in the Southern States, and a diminution of it at the North. This is probably due to the moving of invalids southward in search of health, which only a part of them succeed in attaining. By consulting the following table the invalid can see at a glance where his best locality lies:

*Table showing the percentage of deaths from consumption, as compared with the total number of deaths from all causes in each State and Territory.*

| States and Territories. | Per cent of c'ns'mpt'n | States and Territories. | Per cent of c'ns'mpt'n |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 6 | Missouri | 9 |
| Arkansas | 5 | Montana | 9 |
| California | 14 | Nebraska | 9 |
| Colorado | 8 | New Hampshire | 25 |
| Connecticut | 20 | New Jersey | 20 |
| Dakota | 12 | New Mexico | 3 |
| Delaware | 20 | New York | 20 |
| District of Columbia | 20 | North Carolina | 8 |
| Florida | 6 | Ohio | 16 |
| Georgia | 5 | Oregon | 12 |
| Illinois | 11 | Pennsylvania | 16 |
| Indiana | 14 | Rhode Island | 25 |
| Iowa | 12 | South Carolina | 5 |
| Kansas | 8 | Tennessee | 12 |
| Kentucky | 14 | Texas | 5 |
| Louisiana | 8 | Utah | 6 |
| Maine | 25 | Vermont | 25 |
| Maryland | 16 | Virginia | 12 |
| Massachusetts | 25 | Washington Territory | 12 |
| Michigan | 16 | West Virginia | 16 |
| Minnesota | 14 | Wisconsin | 14 |
| Mississippi | 6 | | |

### The Greeley Meeting in the Fifteenth Ward.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: Will you please give this a place in your widely-circulated journal, as there has quite a stir been created in this end of the Fifteenth Ward, caused by a most scurrilous article which appeared in Monday's issue of a paper called the *Inter-Ocean*, concerning a Greeley meeting which was held in the Rolling Mill Library, corner of Waubansia avenue and Wright street, on the 1st inst. I am under the impression that this pink of reporters did not make his appearance until near the close of the meeting, yet he sees fit to say, in substance, that "The young man who appeared to be running the meeting was a thief, and had been up on several occasions before our Police Courts, and was now under an indictment for stealing; and that the remainder of the crowd were a lot of lager-beer bummers, who were always at such places for all they could get of the above article." Now, sir, you can better imagine than I can describe the surprise and indignation which took possession of the honest people of this neighborhood, when they saw their neighbors, whom they *know* to be honest and upright citizens, called thieves and lager-beer bummers.

I will state, for the information of the *Inter-Ocean*, and its very industrious (two hours behind time) and "gentlemanly" reporter, that it is quite a different class of men than those *he* seems to be so familiar with and describes, that support Greeley and form Greeley Clubs.

If that's the way the *Inter-Ocean* is going to help elect "Useless" Grant, we are satisfied; but let it keep such epithets as "thieves and lager-beer bummers" for those of its own party who are more fit candidates for such honors. But, "Like master, like man;" and I presume it would be safe to say that there never was a corrupt Administration, in this or any other country, but what could always find tools enough to do its dirty work. And the *Inter-Ocean* aims to excel in that line. Respectfully, yours for facts, JOHN WARE.

CHICAGO, June 4.

### Rock County, Wis.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 4.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: This county, in times gone by, was called, by the Republicans, the Herkimer of Wisconsin and balance-wheel of the State. The city, when party lines were strictly drawn, was good for 250 Republican majority, and the county was good for 3,000 more. But, should Grant, Leet, Stocking & Co. get the nomination at the Philadelphia Convention, this county will not give them more than one-half of its usual majority. Many of the farming community, who have heretofore taken but little interest in politics, have had their eyes opened by high taxes, and think that the profligacy practised in the various Departments of the Government should be immediately stopped, and the rascals brought to justice, instead of being allowed to run at large. It is an every-day occurrence to hear Republicans say, "I won't vote for Grant if he gets the nomination; I will vote for Greeley first."

The course of the Chicago *Times* is commented on with great severity by the Democrats. It used to be a favorite party organ; but, since the Cincinnati Convention, it is a dead cock in the pit; scarcely any one will take it. It will never have Democratic support as long as it goes in for the rule or ruin policy. THE TRIBUNE is gobbled up as soon as the package comes in.

The Democracy go for Greeley and Brown. This is the sentiment of all the Democrats, and I think I am as well posted as any one. I do not know of one single Democrat but will vote for Greeley and Brown. I do not assert that this ticket is entirely satisfactory to the great masses of the Democratic party; but, rather than have the San Domingo candidate re-elected, we will vote for any honest candidate who will do his duty without fear or favor. We want a President who will stay at the White House, and attend to his business, and not be hanging around Long Branch, and attending horse-races. LIBERAL.

## THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A pickle factory in Nunda employs 100 girls.

—Jairus C. Sheldon, of Urbana, late Representative, is a candidate for Senator.

—The Rev. J. D. Newell has resigned as pastor of the First Baptist Church, Moline, on account of ill health.

—The Springfield *Journal* Company's annual election was held on Tuesday, when General Mason Brayman was elected President, Major W. H. Bailhache, Secretary, and D. L. Phillips, Treasurer.

—The Kankakee *Times* says:

An infamous scoundrel, following Forepaugh's Circus and Menagerie, but not in his employ, attempted a rape on a little girl, aged 11 years, on Wednesday night last. The child complained to some one that she had been injured by a man, and intelligence was conveyed to the manager of the circus. The Marshall and Sheriff were immediately notified, but the demon escaped their clutches. A warrant was issued and placed in charge of the proprietor, who pledged himself to return the fiend to justice, if he could be found, no matter what the expense. It is said he was one of the party of thieves following the circus, selling swindling prizes, so readily taken by the verdant and gullable. Mr. Forepaugh offers $100 for his arrest.

—A surveying party will commence in a few days at Pekin, and locate the Pekin & Mississippi Railroad as fast as practicable from Peoria to Niota. Estimates will be made of the cost of construction at once, and, as soon as learned, the amount needed will be forthcoming.

—The Fifth District paid $146,978 Internal Revenue in May.

—On Tuesday, the wagon and plow factory of James H. Wood, at Warsaw, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $20,000.

—St. Mary's, the Diocesan School of Illinois, located at Knoxville, is to be enlarged; and there will be appropriate exercises, on Wednesday next, at the laying of the corner-stone. Bishop Whitehouse is expected to be present.

WISCONSIN.

Warren Gilbert, owning 2,400 acres in Columbia County, is said to have the largest farm in the State.

—Louis Vieau, son of the second white man whom current history locates in the vicinity of Milwaukee, and practically the founder of that city, died at his residence in Louisville, Kan., on the 3d of May. He was a brother of Mrs. Solomon Juneau, and was for many years one of the head men of the Pottawatomies.

—"Cæsarian section" was last week performed on Mrs. Viland, of Fond du Lac, with fatal results; and a *post mortem* revealed a solid, or fibrous abdominal tumor, measuring 28 inches in its lateral circumference, 35 inches in its perpendicular circumference, and weighing about 35 pounds.

—The Oshkosh *Times* says that wild game, including ducks, partridges, and chickens, will be very plenty this year.

—The sink hole on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad, two miles west of Ripon, has swallowed up from 6,000 to 10,000 yards of earth, and it is hoped that the bottom has been reached.

—The Milwaukee, Manitowoc & Green Bay Railroad Company has experienced a change of name, and is now known as the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad Company. The line of the road has been located along the lake-shore through Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and Two Rivers, and thence to Green Bay, with a line also from Manitowoc westward to Appleton.

IOWA.

The Hon. H. S. Kissell has returned to Davenport, after four months' absence in Europe, intent on educational matters.

—The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* says:

Two Mormon Elders, whose names are West Fletcher and Alexander Lyle, got into an altercation on Sunday last, while going to attend church, in the northwest corner of Mills County. Lyle drew a knife and stabbed Fletcher in the right side. The wound is not considered a dangerous one. Lyle has fled from the country, probably fearing that he had inflicted a mortal wound.

INDIANA.

The Right Rev. Bishop Bowman will preside at Asbury Commencement, June 20.

—Lucien G. Matthews, having bought the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, his brother, Robert J. L. Matthews, succeeds to the ownership of the New Albany *Ledger*.

—One Britson, who disappeared from his home, near Fort Wayne, twenty-seven years ago, returned the other day, having in the meantime wandered all over the habitable globe as a tramp printer.

—The Very Rev. John Corbe, Vicar General, died, last Monday, at St Mary's, near Terre Haute. He was for 30 years a Missionary in Indiana, and on several occasions Administrator of the Diocese.

MICHIGAN.

John J. Bagley, who wants to be Governor, will present the City of Detroit with a new fountain.

—William L. Worthington, of Sturgis, ex-Treasurer of the county, pleads guilty to embezzling $1,600.

—[illegible] J. Nicol, late City Treasurer of St. Clair, is deficient $1,000 in his accounts.

—The Board of Auditors let L. B. Potter, a clerk in the State Land Office, have the old State building for $1,000 at private sale, and Potter promptly realized $500 by the transaction.

—The Rev. C. L. Goodell, of New Britain, Conn., is called to the First Congregational Church, Detroit. Salary, $4,000.

—One Frank Lombard, aged 28, has eloped from Grand Rapids with his niece, Minnie Hurlbert aged 14; Lombard having first sent his wife and children on a visit.

MINNESOTA.

A new bank—the Merchants' National—is about to be established in St. Paul, with Maurice Auerbach, President; Walter Mann, Vice President and Charles Nichols, Cashier. Mr. Mann comes from New Albany, Ind.

—The Winona *Republican* hears rumors of an outbreak of war between the Northern and Northwestern lines of steamboats.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A new railroad is to be built between Providence, R. I., and Worcester, Mass., on the three-foot gauge.

Potato bugs are as stupid as they are voracious. Straw spread lightly over the young vines fools the insects, who do not think of overhauling it to find the potatoes underneath.

—Apropos of the Universal Peace Jubilee, the American Peace Society will hold a mass meeting at Music Hall on the 16th inst.—the day preceding the great International Musical Festival, and the Hon. George B. Loring will preside.

—An old sailor at the theatre said he supposed the dancing girls wore their dresses half-mast as a mark of respect to departed modesty.

—The amount of sales of adhesive stamps at the Internal Revenue Bureau, for the month of May, is $1,334,443.42. This is $45,000 more than for the same period of last year, and had not dealers been awaiting the action of Congress, this increase would have been at least $100,000 over the same period of last year. Many dealers countermanded the orders they had made.

—In order to relieve Paymasters of the United States Navy from charges made against them by the accounting officers of the Treasury, Congress passed an act, two years ago, authorizing credits to be given such Paymasters as had suffered loss, during the Rebellion, through circumstances over which they had no control, and whose accounts were otherwise correct. Under this law the amounts so allowed for the whole period of the war is only about $85,000. In view of the many millions expended, this sum is regarded as remarkably small.

—It is stated that there is a sink-hole on the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, about two and a half miles northwest of Pioneer, which is surely a great freak of nature. The place is about 80 feet in length, and has settled during the past few weeks about 3 feet. The engineers were on the spot recently and sounded it, and found it to be about 32 feet deep to solid clay. Just what will be done with it remains to be seen.

## THE COAL-BEDS OF SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS.

### The Value of Paleontological Against Stratigraphical Evidence.

BY HENRY ENGELMAN, E. M., FORMERLY ASSISTANT IN THE ILLINOIS STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal, No. [illegible], volume of 1872 (the organ of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, edited by Prossiter W. Raymond, United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics).

In a treatise read before the late meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Mr. B. S. Lyman discussed the importance of surveying in geology, and pointedly remarks that paleontology "may sometimes give more or less trustworthy aid in determining practically the relative age of beds (viz., subdivisions of a formation), but in general it is rather the position of the beds that determines the relative age of the different groups of animals or plants whose remains are found in them; and geology gives to paleontology far more in value than it gets in return. It is absurd, then, for paleontology to assume to be geology, or the chief part of geology, as so often happens now-a-days." I propose to present a striking example which will show how careful we should be in accepting paleontological evidence in establishing or tracing minor subdivisions in the geological formations, unless the same be fully sustained by stratigraphical and topographical evidence. This example will be one of more than ordinary interest to the metallurgist and mining engineer, as it is taken from our coal fields, and may serve to caution them in undertakings involving the expenditure of large sums of money. I am at present in the wilds of Utah, without books and documents for reference, but the following statements are substantially correct, and can at another time be proved by documentary evidence:

In the earlier years of the Geological Survey of the State of Illinois, after much study and extended examination of the outcrops of mines and coal, the State Geologist, Mr. A. H. Worthen—a zealous amateur collector of fossils, but not versed in any of the auxiliary branches of science which must be brought into play to make such a survey practically valuable—and Professor Lequereaux, of Columbus, Ohio, determined the Big Muddy bed of block coal as an equivalent of No. 1 B of the Kentucky section of Owen, where it is still placed. In the bluffs of the Mississippi River, opposite St. Louis, they found three coal beds, the lower one a mere streak in sandstone, which rests on the subcarboniferous St. Louis limestone, a little higher up a second thin one, and then the bed worked extensively in that district. As this stratum was at this point so near to the underlying limestones, they concluded that it must be one of the lowest strata of the coal measures, and called it No. 1 C, and readily found paleontological proofs to sustain this preconceived idea, and published so, and defended this view for a number of years. They also found a coal-bed north of the Big Muddy and southeast of St. Louis, at Duquoin, and placed that considerably higher in the series, and another one, farther north, near Carlyle, they pronounced unmistakably identical with the Duquoin bed, all on paleontological grounds.

When I re-examined that district more in detail, I was at once struck with the small probability of this arrangement. Tracing on a map the outcrops of all the most prominent strata of rock, I demonstrated most conclusively that the geological structure of the whole district was a most simple one, that the Big Muddy bed was the lowest one of the three, that the St. Louis bed and the Duquoin bed were one and the same, and that the Carlyle bed was several hundred feet higher in the series. The stratigraphical and topographical evidence could not any longer be gainsaid, and the former paleontological evidence vanished in thin air. Messrs. Worthen and Lequereux, apparently loth to completely acknowledge their error, now call the Duquoin and St. Louis beds Nos. 5 and 6, but the internal structure of the stratum, and the quality of the coal of its different parts, prove conclusively, to my mind at least, the full identity of the two strata. It was then that these gentlemen discovered that Mr. Owen's Kentucky section contained a duplication of the strata, but my name and agency was never mentioned, nor was I allowed to make a communication to the *American Journal of Science* on this and kindred topics, as this would "anticipate the results belonging to the survey," which would not do for an assistant, although the principal owed him his position.

I have never before publicly referred to this subject, but consider this example of too much interest to the miner and capitalist to be withheld. It certainly shows how pliable mere paleontological evidence is, and how unsuitable for distinguishing minor subdivisions of the coal formation. Nor is that to be wondered at. Paleontology is a vast science still in its infancy, and especially the paleontology of the coalflora is a difficult study. If we consider how much is still to be learned by the botanist of the structure of living plants, which are before him with all their parts entire, it is evident that little reliance can be placed upon conclusions drawn from the observations of some shreds of fern leaves found in the coalslates. The student is just as apt to describe leaves of different parts of the same fern as different species, as to confound different species into one, and of the topographical and chronological range of the species he has only a very faint idea, which may be modified any day by new discoveries. The conclusions arrived at from this source are far too apt to reflect the preconceived views of the scientist, instead of being formed with mathematical precision from proofs before him.

We owe to this Illinois Survey some volumes of considerable value to the student of paleontology. The descriptions of new and rare fossils published therein, are the work principally of Professor F. B. Meek, of Washington, D. C., and of Dr. J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College; also, of Professor Lequereux. The names of these gentlemen are a guarantee for the quality of their work. But the chase after new species of fossils entirely over shadowed every other consideration in the execution of this survey, and the practical results are therefore ridiculously inadequate to the time and money spent on its execution. If practical results are desired, the work will have to be done over again.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., April 13, 1872.

*At a time when dissatisfaction with the Survey was loud, and a change of Director appeared necessary, the writer was offered the position by the Governor, but, not desiring it or anticipating a prolonged connection with this Survey, declined the offer, and thus the occupant was retained. All this happened some years ago.

### A Former Proprietor of the Chicago Times for Greeley.

From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Times, June 1.

A. Worden, Esq., of Rockford, in this county, was in town yesterday. He recently addressed a letter to the *Democrat* defining his position upon the political question of the hour, which has excited much comment. Such is the demand of our readers in the country towns to see this letter, that we publish it in full in to-day's issue. Mr. Worden, from 1861 to 1865, was proprietor in part of the Chicago *Times*. Though retired from the political field, and devoting himself almost entirely to his farm, he takes a deep interest in the election of Mr. Greeley.

GREELEY INDORSED BY A KENT COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

ROCKFORD, Mich., May 17, 1872.

MR. EDITOR: As you invite the views of Democrats as to the nomination of Greeley by the Cincinnati Convention, I give you mine. If Democrats cannot support Greeley on [illegible] the platform made by the nominating Convention, who will they support, and what do they expect to accomplish?

Do Democrats want a better platform of principles? and, if so, in what manner can it be improved? It is entirely satisfactory to me, and I have full faith that it will prove satisfactory to the great mass of Democrats generally throughout the country, and that they will give the Greeley ticket their hearty and undivided support.

The Tariff question is referred to the Congressional Districts, where it properly belongs, and Mr. Greeley is bound by his platform to sign any Tariff bill that may be presented to him, no matter how distasteful it might be, and that is all that Democrats can ask.

It is to be hoped that the next Democratic National Convention will act with more wisdom than governed the proceedings of the two preceding Conventions. This nominating a war Democrat on a peace platform, and a politician wholly in the interest of the bondholders on Pendleton's currency platform, was too absurd to emanate from a town caucus. We must no longer be burdened by such Conventions, or the grand old Constitutional party will go under.

In my judgment, there is only one course for Democrats to pursue, without regard to the action of the National Convention, if that Convention should be so mad as to make a party nomination, and that is, to go in for Greeley heart and hand; we must do this, or Democrats will be responsible for the election of the pet of the centralizers, Grant. I do not propose, in any event, to share any such responsibility, and, if I live, shall vote the Greeley ticket.

We all know that there are a certain number of old Bourbons connected with our party who are always a quarter of a century behind the times, men who do not and cannot comprehend that our National issues have undergone a great change within a few years, and that the old bones of contention between the Democrats and Greeley have mainly passed away forever, and that, with the exception of the Tariff question, which has been settled in another way, we stand squarely on the Cincinnati Platform.

Such being the fact, how absurd to go into a contest with certain defeat before us, while we can defeat Grant and elect Greeley by giving him our earnest support. We all know that Greeley is an independent man, that party trammels cannot induce him to do a dishonest act. We know, too, that he is a man of ability, and strictly honest. In fact, he is just such a man as we now need at the head of the Government to bring about that reform so much needed by the tax-payers. Greeley has ever been a vigorous but honorable opponent, and now that we stand together on a platform of principles, he will, at least, have my cordial support. Yours, truly, A. WORDEN.

### The Storm in Southwest Missouri.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 4.

The storm of wind and rain that passed over several of the counties in the southwestern part of this State on Sunday, the 26th ult., was extremely violent, and, in many cases, destructive of life. It entered the State from the southwest, passing over Newton County without doing any damage, except flooding the low grounds with water. In Lawrence County it was more severe. The culverts on the Atlantic & Pacific Road, in the vicinity of Pierce City and Verona were washed away, and the tank tender, with his wife and child, at Verona, were drowned in the flood of rushing waters that swept away their house. The railroad bridge on Spring River was carried away, fences and crops along the stream were destroyed, the fields were washed into ravines, and five or six persons lost their lives. The village of Oregon, in Lawrence County, near the line of Jasper, was nearly swept away by the water which rushed through it, at a depth of fifteen feet. The people only saved themselves by getting on top of their houses, and floating off with them; in some cases they had to cut holes in the roofs of the houses, to reach the top. The destruction of young crops, fences, and houses, in the vicinity of Spring River, has been very great.

In Polk County, the fall of water was very heavy,—some persons describing it as coming down, not in streams, nor sheets, but in a solid mass. No loss of life is reported in this county, but the Bolivar *News* says the loss of property is $400,000. In Morgan County, the storm assumed the shape of a funnel-shaped whirlwind, sweeping everything before it, houses, trees, and fences. Several persons were killed by having their houses blown down upon them. The damage in this county is estimated at $15,000.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 6—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s; winter, 12s 7d; spring, 10s 10d@12s 1d; white, 12s 10d@13s. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 39s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, June 6—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, June 6—5:00 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅝; account, 92¾; bonds of '62, 90½; do '65, 91¼; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

Bullion in Bank of England increased £935,000.

FRANKFORT, June 6—Bonds of '62, 96½.

PARIS, June 6—Rentes, 55f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, June 6—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11¼d; Orleans, 11⅜@11½d; sales, 18,000 bales; speculation and exports, 5,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 12s 7d. Flour, 27s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Business for the most part, is so dull between seasons that the price of staple raw products does not affect prices in most kinds of domestics. Printing cloths firmer, and quotations for spot goods can scarcely be given, owing to difference in ideas of buyers and sellers; 8¼c for futures into October, have been offered for both extras and standards, and refused. Very brisk trade doing in bags for the West, and Stark's is quoted 1c better. Hall & Manning's spool three-cord thread quoted at 40c; other descriptions unchanged. Foreign goods slow of sale, but importers firmer in views in regard to present stocks in warehouse. At auction ladies' cambric handkerchiefs were brisk of sale, as were also black gros grains, best fancies, and whites. In silk ribbons, black gros grain ribbon No. 9, $1 87½; No. 12, $2 50; No. 16, $2 65; black plaid sash ribbons, No. 120, $5 25; No. 160, $6 87½; No. 250, $7 87½; No. 150, Scotch plaid do, $6 25; star brand black do, No. 9, $2 05; No. 12, $2 45; No. 16, $2 90; No. 22, $3 07½; No. 30, $3 25; No. 40, $3 37½; No. 80, $3 59; No. 100, $4 05; sash ribbons, No. 200, $8 20; No. 250, assorted, $8 45.

### New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Beeves—Receipts to-day 2,400, or 7,300 since Saturday, against 7,400 same time last week. Market the strongest for a long time; prices average close on ½c higher than the good market of Monday. Poor Texans sold at 11½c; good ones at 12½c; fair Illinois, 13c; and just prime at 13½c. More would have been taken at these prices. Weather fine and prospects good. Six cars Texans, common, 6 cwt. sold at 11½@11½c; 6 cars do, av 1,040 lbs, at 12@12½c; 3 cars Illinois, av 7 cwt, 13½c; 3 cars stillers, av 6 cwt, 13c; 5 cars, av 7 cwt, 13c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,300, making 8,500 since Saturday, against 7,900 same time last week. Market for sheep better, or 7¼@7½c for most lots, as 4 cars Ohio, weighed empty from cars, av 83 lbs, at 7½c; car, av 82 lbs, 7½c; car, av 84 lbs, 7½c; deck, av 86 lbs, 7½c. Lambs begin to arrive from Ohio. They are doing well to-day, selling at 10@14c, viz: Car, av 40 lbs, Ohio, 10c; lot, av 57 lbs, state, 12½c; car, av 55 lbs, Jersey, 13c; deck, av 54 lbs, 13½c; and car extra, av 60 lbs, 14c.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 61 cars, or 33,600 since Saturday, against 32,900 same time last week. One car live Missouri hogs, av 142 lbs, sold at $4.60. Dressed are worth 5½@5½c; pigs, 5½c. Market dull.

### Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 6—Cattle—Receipts, to-day, 833, making the supply for the week, thus far, 7,344, or 432 cars, against 438 last week. Market ruled firm, but slow, at yesterday's rates, for good stock; inferior grades were a shade lower; about 1,000 were disposed of. Sales were: 142 Ohio steers, av 1,039 to 1,308 lbs, at $5.80@7.20; 215 Illinois steers, av 1,029 to 1,301 lbs, at $6.20@7.00; 75 Kansas steers, av 1,376 lbs, at $7.20; 80 Missouri steers, av 1,271 lbs, at $6.75; 70 Texas steers av 1,049 lbs, at $5.50; 16 Illinois stillers, av 1,114 lbs, at $6.25; 17 Ohio stockers, av 1,167 lbs, at $5.75; 28 Canadian stockers, av 932 lbs, at $4.50.

Sheep—Market opened lively. Sales of 20,050 head Ohio clipped sheep, av 81 to 100 lbs, at $5.00 to $7.12½; 419 Indiana clipped sheep, av 83 to 84 lbs, at $6.00.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,100 head. Market dull and dragging, and prices ruled a shade lower, with but few lots on the market. Sales were, 126 Ohio, av 183 lbs, at $4.17½; 112 Ohio, av 214 lbs, at $4.22½; 131 Illinois, av 197 lbs, at $4.17½.

### The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 1, $1.46½; No. 2, $1.44. Oats firm; No. 2, 35c. Corn in fair demand, and higher; No. 2 mixed, 45½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 70c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, 56c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c; Oswego, 15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 57,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 6.—COTTON—Lower; middling upland, 27c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine Western and State, $5.95@6.25; common to good extra, $6.75@7.35; good to choice, $7.40@8.30; white wheat extra, $8.30@9.75; St Louis $8.60@12.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat firm; no receipts; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.72; No. 1, $1.76; amber Western, $2.03; winter red Western, quoted, $1.90@2.05; white, $2.00@2.10. Rye more active; Western, 93c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; receipts, 255,000 bu; steamer Western mixed afloat, 64@66c; sail do, 69@70c; white, 76@78c. Oats heavy; receipts, 36,000 bu; Western, 50½@52c; Ohio, 54@56c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 15@15½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15½@19½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8½@8½c. Molasses and rice quiet and unchanged.

Grain in warehouse, June 1:

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|---|---|
| Wheat | 493,000 |
| Corn | 97,000 |
| Oats | 679,000 |
| Rye | 210,000 |
| Barley | 47,000 |
| Malt | 62,000 |
| Peas | 3,000 |

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $13.30; prime mess, $12.50@13.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles heavy; long clear, 7½c; short clear, 8c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 14@20c.

CHEESE—Steady; new, 11@14½c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 91c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats firmer at 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier at 12¼@12½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 80c.

GROCERIES—Coffee, jobbing 16½@19½c. All others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 25¼; sight, ½@¾ premium. Gold, 133¾.

COTTON—Firm; sales, 1,000 bales good ordinary at 23c; low middlings, 24½c; middlings, 25c; receipts, 182 bales; no exports.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; superfine, $6.00@6.75; extra, $7.00@7.75. Wheat dull, declining; red, $2.10. Rye, $1.10. Corn unchanged. Oats dull; white, 55½@56½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $14.00@14.25.

WHISKEY—93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; prices favor buyers. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm; mixed Western, 63c. Oats steady; Western mixed, 51@53c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Fairly active; unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet; 92@92½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 6—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; family, $8.50@8.65. Wheat dull and unchanged; best samples, $1.85@1.90. Corn firm at 51@52c. Rye dull and drooping at 90@93c. Oats firm at 43@48c.

OIL—Lard oil dull and drooping at 68@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; regular, $13.00. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; asking 5c, 5½c, 6½@7½c. Bacon quiet and held firm; shoulders sold at 5c; sides, 7@7½c. Hams, 11@12½c. Lard steady at 8½c, 8½c, and 9½c.

HOGS—Steady at $3.90@4.25; receipts, 2,000.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower at 86c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in better demand; sample lots No. 3 fall, $1.77. Corn quiet; No. 2, mixed, 47@47½c. Oats dull and a shade lower; mixed, on track, 37@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 88c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; small lots, $12.00. Bacon dull; loose country shoulders, 4½c; clear sides, 6½c. Hogs and cattle unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.87; extra, $1.92. Corn—53c bid; no sellers. Oats in good demand at 42c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 6—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.82@1.83½; No. 2 red, $1.77@1.79. Corn in fair demand and higher; high-mixed, 52½c; low do, 53½c; yellow, 53; Michigan, 52c; no grade, 46@46½c. Oats advanced ½c and quiet; No. 1, 43½c; No. 2, 40½c.

LAKE FREIGHTS—To Oswego 7½c; Kingston, 8.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 6—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and 25c lower. Wheat dull but steady; No. 1 red winter, $1.85; No. 2, $1.75. Corn steady at 52c. Oats firm at 46c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 6.—TOBACCO—Unchanged; sales, 147 hhds.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork held at $12.00@12.25 cash. Bacon—Shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c packed. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear sides, 6½c loose. Hams unchanged. Lard, 9@10c.

WHISKEY—Dull.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; car lot Sheboygan club sold at $1.58. Corn dull and firmer; 15,000 bu No. 2 Western at 55c; 16,000 bu do lots at 54@54½@55c. Oats dull and heavy; 1,500 bu No. 2 Western at 45c. Other articles unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Steady; 11c corn; 12½c wheat; 7½c oats; 20c New York.

### Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, June 6—UP—Prop Pacific; barks Dobbins, Southampton, D. C. King, Finney, Provost, Alexandria, Corsica, Flint, Dundee.

DOWN—Prop St Paul; barks Ellsworth, Marsh, Somers, Northern Belle, Campbell, Davy, Mason, St. Lawrence, Champion, Maxwell, Page, Swallow, Melvin, Sheldon, Cobb.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, June 6—Evening—DOWN—Prop Alaska; bark Red, White and Blue; schrs City of the Straits, Fairies, C. G. Cooper, Lewis Day.

UP—Prop Japan; bark C. K. Nims; schrs Ætna, Corsican, Donaldson, San Jacinto, Creethwaite, Algerine, Netta Weaver, E. Rutherford.

WIND—Southeast.


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MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, Performing Animal Show AND EQUESTRIAN AGGREGATION

Every Afternoon and Evening this Week.

On the West Side, corner of Elizabeth and Madison-sts., and thereafter removes to South Side, Three Days Only—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 10, 11 and 12, afternoon and evening. Tickets for sale at West Side Library, 239 Madison-st., and at W. W. Mayo's Jewelry Establishment, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

☞ WISCONSIN and ILLINOIS PAPERS please notice locally that the Great Forepaugh Show is to visit all the principal towns and cities in your respective States

ADAM FOREPAUGH, Proprietor.

R. S. DINGESS, General Director and Agent.

SATURDAY FORENOON, June 8th,

Between the hours of 9 1-2 and 12 o'clock,

Forepaugh's GREAT WILD BEAST SHOW AND MUSEUM

Will be opened for exhibition.

No Circus Performance

At this forenoon exhibition.

This entertainment will afford those persons unable to endure the annoyance of large gatherings, but who would be pleased to see the Menagerie and Museum, an excellent opportunity to leisurely inspect the largest and rarest collection of Animals and Birds on this continent. Prices as usual, and tickets for sale at West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st., and Mayo's Jewelry establishment, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Children in all Orphan Asylums ADMITTED FREE. Band in attendance. Animals fed.

☞ The circus entertainment will be given as usual at the afternoon and evening exhibition of Saturday.

ADAM FOREPAUGH, Proprietor.

NIXON'S CIRCUS,

Clinton-st., near Washington.

GERALDINE, the wonderful lady gymnast, and MONS. LEOPOLD, the fearless COMMODORE FOOT, and his beautiful sister, the FAIRY QUEEN, with their Lilliputian ponies and miniature carriage, every afternoon and evening.

Coming Stars.—SING LOOK, the Egyptian Fire King, eats live coals, licks red-hot bars of iron. The ROYAL JEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE. The MAJILTONS, and others.

NEW PRICES.

Family Circle....25c
Dress Circle Chairs....50c
Reserved Chairs....75c

Box Office open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

UNION PARK CONGREGAT'L CHURCH.

GRAND LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

In aid of the restoration of the Jail Library, on Tuesday Evening, June 11.

Thrilling lecture on Prison Life, by the Great American Prison Reformer,

MISS LINDA GILBERT,

assisted by Miss Lena Hastreiter, Soprano; Mr. Gustavus Geary, Tenor; Mr. B. F. Tilden, Basso; Mr. Clark Reynolds, Pianist.

Tickets with reserved seats, One Dollar. The sale will open to-morrow, at Horton's Library, 677 West Lake-st; Emerson's Library, 239 West Madison-st.; Strahl's, 46 West Madison st; and on the South Side at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av. Holders of subscription tickets may exchange them for reserved seats at either of the ticket offices.

NEW HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE,

Cor. Halsted and Harrison-sts.

This Friday Evening—Complimentary Benefit to Miss BLANCHE DEBAR.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Powerfully cast, with Mr.

JOHN DILLON

In his original and inimitable assumption of Green Jones, Esq.

Blanche DeBar as....May Edwards
Mrs Selden Irwin as....Sam. Willoughby
Selden Irwin as....Bob Brierly

Reserved seats can be secured during the day at the Box Office, and at Peacock's jewelry store, 96 West Madison-st.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Saturday afternoon, at 2:30, and evening at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Triumphant success of

AIMEE,

THE QUEEN OF OPERA BOUFFE.

This, Friday, evening, June 7, BENEFIT OF AIMEE, Offenbach's master work,

LA BELLE HELENE.

AIMEE as LA BELLE HELENE. DUBOIS as ORESTES. BESTON as PARIS.

Saturday Matinee—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.

Saturday Eve'g, farewell night—LES BRIGANDS.

Evening Prices—Orchestra and Orchestra Circle [reserved], $2; Balcony Circle [reserved], $1.50; general admission, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents; Private Boxes $8 and $10. At the Matinees—Reserved seats, $1; general admission, 50 cents.

Box sheet open daily at office of Academy of Music.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Colonel J. H. WOOD....Proprietor.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Wednesday Matinee,

MEPHISTO'S MISSION AND OURS.

Which will be repeated one night extra, in consequence of the great success, despite the counter attractions. Friday evening and Saturday Matinee, HOME and THE DEBUTANTE. Saturday evening, ROCK AHEAD.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE MINSTRELS

First week of the greatest representative of the Old Plantation Darkey,

CHARLEY HOWARD,

As OLD JEFF AT HOME. Great success of the eminent song and dance artists, Johnson & Powers.

LET ME BE, AND OTHER NOVELTIES.

An entire change of programme. Every evening and Saturday Matinee, by the greatest combination of minstrel artists in America.

BLIND TOM'S RETURN CONCERTS.

By request of many citizens of the South Side,

BLIND TOM,

The celebrated Negro Boy Pianist, will give three more Concerts, at CENTRAL HALL, South Side, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings, June 6, 7, and 8.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Admission, 50c; Reserved Seats, 75c. Seats secured at Bliss & Sharp's Drug Store corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., and at Strahl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

WANTED, FIFTY CHILDREN

For an exhibition in the city; also, a lady, to travel, who can sing, and play either guitar, banjo, or melodeon. Apply to PADGET & BARKER, 172 West Madison-st.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.

SHIRTS

Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2300 HEAVY Linen, per dozen....$36.00
Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen....[illegible]
Wamsutta Muslin and 1900 Linen, per dozen....[illegible]
Lonsdale Muslin and 1700 Linen, per dozen....27.00

First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made $3.00 per dozen less.

Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.

Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.

330 Wabash-av., and 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Established 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

| From New York. | | From New York. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scotia | June 12 | Batavia | June 8 |
| Java | June 19 | Algeria | June 15 |
| China | June 26 | Parthia | June 22 |

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 376 State-st. and 73 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships, sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to THE PERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st, London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. [illegible], 19 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & Co., [illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, Office, 136 Wabash-av.

On account of owner's removal from the city, the

Desirable Frame Residence,

And Lot 50x125 Feet,

No. 136 South Morgan-st.,

Between Adams and Jackson-sts.,

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, June 10, at 3 o'clock, on the premises.

Will be sold, the desirable two-story Frame Dwelling, with brick basement in rear, No. 136 South Morgan-st., containing 10 rooms, pantries, closets, bath-room laundry, furnace, and gas fixtures. The house is conveniently arranged, and is one of the most desirable residences on the West Side. Location pleasant. Surroundings first-class. Lot 50x125 feet.

Sale Positive. No Reservation.

TERMS—One-third cash; purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $4,000, due July 27, 1875, with 8 per cent interest; balance in one year, with interest at 8 per cent.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers, 136 Wabash-av.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

AT AUCTION,

A Large and Attractive Sale of

Household Goods

And Carpets, Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture of every description, Show Cases, Mirrors.

100 cases of Glassware.

8 crates of English W. G. Ware, and 10 casks of Yellow & Rockingham Ware.

40 rolls of Wool Carpet (by the roll).

2,500 rolls Wall Paper and Borders.

On SATURDAY, JUNE 8, at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT OUR NEXT SATURDAY'S SALE, OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE.

New and Beautiful Parlor Suites,

New and Beautiful Chamber Sets,

Large Line Carpets, Cutlery, Hardware,

Plated Ware, Glassware, Etc., Etc.

Also, the entire contents of two Private Dwellings will be sold at same time, on SATURDAY MORNING, June 8, at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, 148 Michigan-av., between Adams and Monroe sts.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

FRIDAY, June 7, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public auction elegant Chamber Sets, with Dressing cases, Parlor Suits of our own Manufacture. Lounges, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Hall Trees, Sideboards, Book Cases, Bureaus, Washstands, Whatnots and Chairs in great variety. Also, Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Bedding, &c. We sell at WHOLESALE and RETAIL during the week at Manufacturers' prices, we being their agents. We have the Largest Stock and give the Lowest Prices of any house in the city, and warrant goods in style and quality.

COLBY & WIRTS,

Auctioneers and Furniture Manufacturers' Agents, 291 and 293 Michigan-av.

By HORACE REED & CO.

Special Sale OF DRY GOODS,

Straw and Dress Goods, Kid Gloves, Lace Collars, Shirt Fronts, &c.,

On FRIDAY, June 7, at 9½ o'clock.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

WEST SIDE.

Regular Saturday Sale.

Household Furniture

Of every description.

Pianofortes, Carpets, Cooking Stoves, Glassware, Silver-plated Ware, etc.,

On SATURDAY, June 8, at 9 1-2 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

$1,000,000.

SECOND

GRAND GIFT CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

By authority in the act of the Legislature incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY the Trustees will give their

Second Grand Gift Concert

In the great hall of the Public Library building, in Louisville, Ky., on

Saturday, September 28, 1872.

This magnificent hall, known as Weisiger Hall, is the largest, most centrally located, and best arranged for large and fashionable audiences of any in Louisville, and is fitted up in superb style. The building has a front of 168 feet on Fourth street by a depth of 200 feet, four stories in height, and was recently purchased for the Public Library at a cost of $210,000. Three large rooms are now fitted up for a library, and contain about 20,000 volumes and a museum of 100,000 specimens, now open and free to the gratuitous use and enjoyment of all citizens of every State in the Union. It is the purpose of the Trustees, by the GRAND GIFT CONCERT now announced, to raise the money with which to pay the balance of the purchase money due upon the Public Library Building, to enlarge the library, and to so endow the institution as to make it self sustaining, and forever beyond the necessity of calling upon any individual who uses the books for the contribution of a single cent toward its support.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION will be issued at $10 each; half tickets $5; quarter tickets $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

Tickets will be sent, when requested, by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by Adams Express Company and its connections, Post Office money order registered letter, or bank draft.

The holder of each ticket, or fraction of a ticket (a half or a quarter), is entitled to admission to the concert and to the gift awarded to it. During the concert the sum of $500,000 in currency will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One Grand Gift, Cash | | $100,000 |
| One Grand Gift, Cash | | 50,000 |
| 1 | | 25,000 Cash |
| 1 | | 20,000 Cash |
| 1 | | 15,000 Cash |
| 1 | | 10,000 Cash |
| 1 | | 9,000 Cash |
| 1 | | 8,000 Cash |
| 1 | | 7,000 Cash |
| 1 | | 6,000 Cash |
| 1 | | 5,000 Cash |
| 1 | | 4,000 Cash |
| 1 | | 3,000 Cash |
| 4 Gifts of | $2,000 each | 8,000 Cash |
| 15 Gifts of | 1,000 each | 15,000 Cash |
| 20 Gifts of | 900 each | 18,000 Cash |
| 21 Gifts of | 800 each | 16,800 Cash |
| 25 Gifts of | 700 each | 17,500 Cash |
| 35 Gifts of | 600 each | 21,000 Cash |
| 45 Gifts of | 500 each | 22,500 Cash |
| 50 Gifts of | 400 each | 20,000 Cash |
| 60 Gifts of | 300 each | 18,000 Cash |
| 100 Gifts of | 200 each | 20,000 Cash |
| 612 Gifts of | 100 each | 61,200 Cash |

Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash....$500,000

This Concert, like the first of the 16th of December last (which was so decidedly successful and at which the first grand gift was drawn by and paid to Mr. John R. Durff, of Memphis, Tenn.), is for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky.

The Farmers' and Drovers' Bank is Treasurer, and the corporators and supervisors are all representative men, and are among the most respectable and distinguished citizens of the State.

Should any tickets be left unsold on the day of the drawing, they will be destroyed, and the one thousand gifts offered will all be drawn and paid, but diminished in value in proportion to the percentage of unsold tickets. For instance, if only three fourths of the tickets are sold, the capital gift will be reduced to $75,000, and all the others in proportion.

The Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, has consented to represent the Trustees in the management of this second Grand Gift Concert, and he will personally see that the money from the sale of tickets is deposited with the Treasurer, that the drawing is fairly conducted, and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.

The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience, and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the following named eminent and disinterested citizens who have consented to be present and see that all is fairly done.

Hon. M. R. HARDIN, Judge Court Appeals, Ky.
Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late M. C. Lebanon Dis.
Hon. H. W. BRUCE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dis. Ky.
Gen. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Dis. Ky.
Hon. T. B. COCHRAN, Chancellor Lou. Chan. Court.
Hon. E. D. STANDIFORD, President Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.
Hon. JOHN BARBEE, Manager Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool.
Col. PHIL. LEE, Com. Att'y Ninth Judicial Dis.
Dr. C. GRAHAM, founder Graham Cabinet.
Col. JILSON P. JOHNSON, Manager Galt House.
Dr. T. S. BELL, Prof. Medical University, Louisville.
Hon. J. G. BAXTER, Mayor of Louisville.
Hon. T. L. BURNETT, City Attorney.
HENRY WOLFORD, Treasurer Louisville.
A. O. BRANNIN, Pres. Manufacturers' Bank.
PHILIP JUDGE, of the Louisville Hotel Co.
JAS. BRIDGEFORD, Pres. Second National Bank.
W. C. D. WHIPS, Prop'r Willard Hotel.
J. C. JOHNSTON, Pres. Traders' Bank.
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.
HENRY DEPPEN, Pres. German Bank.
ANDREW GRAHAM, tobacco and cotton merchant.
Dr. NORVIN GREEN, P. of L. & C. short-line R. R.
VOL. ROSE, Agent Adams Express Co.
R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

Those who desire further information, or who wish to act as agents for the sale of tickets, as well as those desiring to purchase tickets, should address

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Circulars, giving full particulars, sent on application.

GLYCERINE.

PRINTERS' GLYCERINE.

Best Roller Composition, manufactured and always on hand, at J. M. HIRSH'S, [illegible] West Washington-st.

LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING, MAY 22, 1872.

| No. | Prize. | No. | Prize. | No. | Prize. | No. | Prize. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | $300 | 4325 | $300 | 9053 | $300 | 13962 | $300 | 18858 |
| 12 | 300 | [illegible] | 300 | 9266 | 300 | 13988 | 300 | 18879 |
| 13 | 300 | 4418 | 300 | 9310 | 300 | 14014 | 300 | 19007 |
| 128 | 300 | 4474 | 300 | 9321 | 300 | 14021 | 300 | 19014 |
| 129 | 300 | 4483 | 300 | 9339 | 300 | 14026 | 300 | 19036 |
| 135 | 300 | 4533 | 300 | 9347 | 300 | 14072 | 300 | 19066 |
| 182 | 300 | 4547 | 300 | 9360 | 300 | 14108 | 300 | 19118 |
| 193 | 300 | 4566 | 300 | 9440 | 300 | 14104 | 300 | 19129 |
| 240 | 300 | 4584 | 300 | 9458 | 300 | 14175 | 300 | 19147 |
| 281 | 300 | 4604 | 300 | 9466 | 300 | [illegible] | 300 | 19166 |
| 345 | 300 | 4641 | 300 | 9475 | 300 | 14496 | 300 | 19237 |
| 396 | 300 | 4647 | 300 | 9607 | 300 | 14514 | 300 | 19240 |
| 428 | 300 | 4643 | 300 | 9629 | 300 | 14598 | 300 | 19257 |
| 486 | 300 | 4657 | 300 | 9640 | 300 | 14630 | 300 | 19414 |
| 508 | 300 | 4661 | 300 | 9841 | 300 | 14659 | 300 | 19436 |
| 523 | 300 | 4686 | 300 | 9867 | 300 | 14722 | 300 | 19459 |
| 627 | 300 | 4744 | 300 | 9896 | 300 | 14756 | 300 | 19484 |
| 629 | 300 | 4777 | 300 | 9970 | 300 | 14763 | 300 | 19489 |
| 660 | 300 | 4812 | 300 | 9971 | 1000 | 14784 | 300 | 19493 |
| 687 | 300 | 4819 | 300 | 10017 | 1000 | 14834 | 300 | 19494 |
| 857 | 300 | 5217 | 300 | 10066 | 300 | 14986 | 300 | 19519 |
| 869 | 300 | 5273 | 300 | 10073 | 300 | 15128 | 300 | 19631 |
| 872 | 300 | 5299 | 25000 | 10094 | 300 | 15164 | 300 | 19713 |
| 920 | 300 | 5371 | 300 | 10174 | 300 | 15192 | 300 | 19919 |
| 962 | 300 | 5373 | 300 | 10181 | 300 | 15206 | 300 | 19942 |
| 965 | 300 | 5419 | 300 | 10244 | 300 | 15246 | 300 | 19976 |
| 989 | 300 | 5442 | 300 | 10254 | 300 | 15260 | 300 | 20136 |
| 1073 | 300 | 5451 | 300 | 10260 | 300 | 15422 | 300 | 20137 |
| 1095 | 300 | 5462 | 300 | 10253 | 300 | 15462 | 300 | 20142 |
| 1128 | 300 | 5476 | 300 | 10360 | 300 | 15501 | 300 | 20186 |
| 1199 | 300 | 5531 | 300 | 10418 | 300 | 15553 | 300 | 20192 |
| 1244 | 300 | 5545 | 300 | 10446 | 300 | 15590 | 300 | 20240 |
| 1247 | 300 | 5567 | 300 | 10491 | 300 | 15614 | 300 | 20264 |
| 1264 | 300 | 5583 | 300 | 10497 | 300 | 15657 | 300 | 20302 |
| 1370 | 300 | 5628 | 300 | 10562 | 300 | 15675 | 300 | 20315 |
| 1523 | 300 | 5647 | 300 | 10564 | 300 | 15677 | 300 | 20324 |
| 1526 | 300 | 5671 | 300 | 10575 | 300 | 15694 | 300 | 20398 |
| 1562 | 300 | 5701 | 300 | 10672 | 300 | 15745 | 1000 | 20533 |
| 1645 | 300 | 5749 | 300 | 10731 | 300 | 15777 | 300 | 20612 |
| 1661 | 300 | 5910 | 300 | 10787 | 300 | 15904 | 300 | 20621 |
| 1742 | 300 | 5946 | 300 | 10984 | 300 | 15988 | 300 | 20627 |
| 1779 | 300 | 6012 | 300 | 11004 | 300 | 15929 | 300 | 20736 |
| 1872 | 300 | 6015 | 300 | 11064 | 300 | 16164 | 300 | 20923 |
| 1907 | 300 | 6019 | 300 | 11202 | 300 | 16243 | 300 | 20967 |
| 1911 | 300 | 6022 | 300 | 11211 | 300 | 16251 | 300 | 20970 |
| 1986 | 300 | 6055 | 300 | 11262 | 300 | 16288 | 300 | 21073 |
| 2007 | 300 | 6087 | 300 | 11309 | 300 | 16313 | 300 | 21104 |
| 2015 | 300 | 6143 | 300 | 11335 | 300 | 16343 | 300 | 21152 |
| 2089 | 300 | 6153 | 300 | 11351 | 300 | 16348 | 300 | 21179 |
| 2096 | 300 | 6159 | 300 | 11412 | 300 | 16415 | 300 | 21197 |
| 2116 | 300 | 6171 | 300 | 11483 | 300 | 16420 | 300 | 21286 |
| 2129 | 300 | 6179 | 300 | 11538 | 300 | 16427 | 1000 | 21407 |
| 2187 | 300 | 6198 | 300 | 11584 | 300 | 16459 | 300 | 21484 |
| 2251 | 300 | 6239 | 300 | 11636 | 300 | 16528 | 300 | 21490 |
| 2269 | 300 | 6269 | 300 | 11649 | 300 | 16596 | 300 | 21495 |
| 2332 | 300 | 6271 | 300 | 11734 | 300 | 16630 | 300 | 21560 |
| 2349 | 300 | 6426 | 300 | 11841 | 300 | 16661 | 300 | 21656 |
| 2438 | 300 | 6436 | 300 | 11847 | 300 | 16685 | 300 | 21664 |
| 2447 | 300 | 6450 | 300 | 12106 | 300 | 16723 | 300 | 21758 |
| 2470 | 300 | 6616 | 300 | 12174 | 300 | 16744 | 300 | 21843 |
| 2563 | 300 | 6691 | 300 | 12273 | 300 | 16906 | 1000 | 21897 |
| 2642 | 300 | 6755 | 300 | 12274 | 300 | 16940 | 300 | 21914 |
| 2683 | 300 | 6778 | 300 | 12325 | 300 | 16942 | 300 | 21929 |
| 2696 | 300 | 6830 | 300 | 12342 | 300 | 17070 | 300 | 21949 |
| 2759 | 300 | 6835 | 300 | 12381 | 300 | 17116 | 300 | 21956 |
| 2813 | 300 | 6852 | 300 | 12414 | 300 | 17168 | 300 | 22187 |
| 2850 | 300 | 6840 | 300 | 12425 | 300 | 17236 | 300 | 22196 |
| 2875 | 300 | 6975 | 300 | 12512 | 300 | 17361 | 300 | [illegible] |
| 2883 | 300 | 7025 | 300 | 12614 | 300 | 17346 | 300 | 22314 |
| 2911 | 300 | 7054 | 300 | 12635 | 300 | 17467 | 300 | 22389 |
| 2917 | 300 | 7170 | 300 | 12657 | 300 | 17651 | 300 | 22405 |
| 2928 | 300 | 7406 | 300 | 12664 | 300 | 17706 | 300 | 22464 |
| 3042 | 300 | 7410 | 300 | 12779 | 300 | 17821 | 300 | 22504 |
| 3067 | 300 | 7522 | 300 | 12825 | 300 | 17927 | 300 | 22567 |
| 3145 | 300 | 7543 | 300 | 12861 | 300 | 17982 | 300 | 22706 |
| 3187 | 300 | 7588 | 300 | 13016 | 300 | 18051 | 300 | 22736 |
| 3237 | 300 | 7668 | 300 | 13051 | 300 | 18056 | 10000 | [illegible] |
| 3241 | 300 | 7699 | 300 | 13104 | 300 | 18096 | 300 | 22816 |
| 3342 | 300 | 7751 | 300 | 13222 | 300 | 18118 | 300 | 22821 |
| 3345 | 300 | 7759 | 300 | 13245 | 300 | 18126 | 300 | 22822 |
| 3349 | 300 | 7774 | 300 | 13235 | 300 | 18137 | 300 | 22852 |
| 3457 | 300 | 7809 | 300 | 13278 | 300 | 18164 | 300 | 22871 |
| 3480 | 300 | 7918 | 300 | 13299 | 300 | 18169 | 300 | 22884 |
| 3558 | 300 | 7953 | 300 | 13310 | 300 | 18292 | 300 | 22896 |
| 3582 | 300 | 7991 | 300 | 13364 | 300 | 18320 | 300 | 22989 |
| 3634 | 300 | 8024 | 300 | 13379 | 300 | 18336 | 300 | 23088 |
| 3656 | 300 | 8033 | 300 | 13382 | 300 | 18350 | 300 | 23142 |
| 3661 | 300 | 8162 | 50000 | 13439 | 300 | 18372 | 300 | [illegible] |
| 3752 | 300 | 8175 | 300 | 13452 | 300 | 18380 | 300 | 23223 |
| 3786 | 300 | 8246 | 300 | 13461 | 300 | 18413 | 300 | 23239 |
| 3880 | 300 | 8281 | 300 | 13495 | 300 | 18422 | 300 | 23288 |
| 3911 | 300 | 8301 | 300 | 13498 | 300 | 18434 | 300 | 23328 |
| 3925 | 300 | 8342 | 1000 | 13506 | 300 | 18473 | 300 | 23341 |
| 4010 | 300 | 8368 | 300 | 13608 | 300 | 18485 | 300 | 23410 |
| 4047 | 300 | 8449 | 300 | 13660 | 300 | 18505 | 300 | 23423 |
| 4051 | 300 | 8506 | 300 | 13664 | 300 | 18529 | 300 | 23431 |
| 4096 | 300 | 8549 | 300 | 13731 | 300 | 18559 | 300 | 23444 |
| 4109 | 300 | 8613 | 300 | 13752 | 10000 | 18560 | 300 | 23461 |
| 4115 | 300 | 8735 | 300 | 13841 | 300 | 18561 | 300 | 23707 |
| 4208 | 300 | 8756 | 300 | 13857 | 300 | 18614 | 300 | 23798 |
| 4279 | 300 | 8909 | 300 | 13892 | 300 | 18633 | 300 | 23898 |
| 4282 | 300 | 9010 | 300 | 13898 | 300 | [illegible] | 300 | [illegible] |
| 4313 | 300 | | | | | | | |

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

| $100,000. | | $50,000. | | $25,000. | | $10,000. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18051 | $500 | 8171 | $300 | 5291 | $200 | 13751 | $200 |
| 18052 | 500 | 8172 | 300 | 5292 | 200 | 13752 | 200 |
| 18053 | 500 | 8173 | 300 | 5293 | 200 | 13754 | 200 |
| 18054 | 500 | 8174 | 300 | 5294 | 200 | 13755 | 200 |
| 18055 | 500 | 8176 | 300 | 5295 | 200 | 13756 | 200 |
| 18057 | 500 | 8177 | 300 | 5296 | 200 | 13757 | 200 |
| 18058 | 500 | 8178 | 300 | 5297 | 200 | 13758 | 200 |
| 18059 | 500 | 8179 | 300 | 5298 | 200 | 13759 | 200 |
| 18060 | 500 | 8180 | 300 | 5300 | 200 | 13760 | 200 |

PRICES OF TICKETS IN CURRENCY:

| Wholes | Halves | Quarters | Fifths | Tenths | Twent[ieths] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $28 | $14 | $7 | $5.60 | $2 80 | $1.4[illegible] |

Orders filled, prizes cashed, and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

TRUST COMPANY.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST C[OMPANY]

Chartered by State of Connecticut, organized specially to make

LOANS ON WESTERN REAL ESTA[TE]

Capital, $1,000,000

JONATHAN EDWARDS, - - - Presi[dent]
H. B. HYDE, - - - Vice Presi[dent]
H. L. SCUDDER, Jr., - - - Vice Presi[dent]
HENRY R. BOND, Secretary and Treas[urer]

DIRECTORS:

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AUGUSTUS BRANDEGEE
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JONATHAN EDWARDS
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HENRY B. HYDE
EUGENE KELLY
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY
PETER MCMARTIN
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WILLIAM B. OGDEN
WILLIAM ORTON
JOSEPH PATTERSON
A. N. RAMSDELL
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SAMUEL WILLETTS

All applications for loans must be made to

OGDEN & SCUDDE[R]

Nixon's Building, Chicago.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

HENRY N. HOLDEN

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Hard Wood Lumb[er]

OF ALL KINDS.

Bills of Hard Wood Lumber cut to order at short notice. Office and Yard,

Corner Market and Jackson-sts., Chica[go]

IRON.

Hall, Kimbark & C[o.]

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

IRON, BEAMS, CHANNE[LS]

Angle and Tee Iron Colliery Rails,

MERCHANT IRON AND HEAVY HARDWA[RE]

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR RANDOLPH-[ST.]

(One Block South of Old Location.)

CHICAGO, ILL.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserv[e it]

If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the U[nion]. J. B. MAYO & CO., 463 State-st., and 21 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

REMOVAL.

P. L. HANSCOM & CO.

REMOVED TO

Northwest corner Randolph and Fifth-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Northwestern Rubber Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers.

Michigan-av., corner Van Buren.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Burg, Ratcliffe & Wilson has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to or contracted by said firm to be paid by [illegible] Ratcliffe & [illegible], and all outstanding bills to be collected by them.

GEORGE BURG, [illegible] RATCLIFFE, CHARLES WILSON.

Chicago, June 4, 1872.

LOTTERY.

Royal Saxon Government Lottery at Leipsic.

Germany. 95,000 tickets; 47,500 prizes drawn; 5 drawings. One prize of 150,000, one of 100,000, 50,000, and one of 40,000 Prussian thalers, each (one thaler equal to 70 gold). First drawing [illegible] 1872. Tickets for the first drawing: Wholes, $[illegible]; halves $[illegible]; quarters, $[illegible]; eighths, $[illegible]. For all five drawings: Wholes, $[illegible]; halves, $[illegible]; quarters, $14.50; eighths, $[illegible]. Prizes cashed, information given. P. O. Box [illegible]. [illegible] ESCHOCK, 116 Nassau-st., New York.

LOTTERY.
...VAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
...FICIAL DRAWING, MAY 22, 1872.

| No. | Prize. | No. | Prize. | No. | Prize. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3... | $50,000 | 8,820... | $10,000 | 8... | $4,0 |
| 8171... | $300 | 15291... | $200 | 18751... | $200 |
| 8474... | $300 | 9810... | $300 | 14014... | $300 |
| 8572... | $300 | 9940... | $300 | 14026... | $300 |
| 8574... | $300 | 9970... | $300 | 14058... | $300 |
| 8577... | $300 | 9998... | $300 | 14078... | $300 |
| 8579... | $300 | 10017... | $300 | 14084... | $300 |
| 8580... | $300 | 10018... | $300 | 14085... | $300 |
| 8581... | $300 | 10019... | $300 | 14086... | $300 |
| 8582... | $300 | 10020... | $300 | 14104... | $300 |
| 8583... | $300 | 10021... | $300 | 14105... | $300 |
| 8584... | $300 | 10022... | $300 | 14106... | $300 |
| 8585... | $300 | 10023... | $300 | 14107... | $300 |
| 8586... | $300 | 10024... | $300 | 14108... | $300 |
| 8587... | $300 | 10025... | $300 | 14109... | $300 |
| 8588... | $300 | 10026... | $300 | 14110... | $300 |
| 8589... | $300 | 10027... | $300 | 14111... | $300 |

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $50,000 | $25,000 | $10,000 |
| $300 | $200 | $100 |

ICES OF TICKETS IN CURRENCY:

| Halves | Quarters | Fifths | Tenths | Twenties |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $14 | $7 | $5.60 | $2 80 | $1.40 |

...filled, prizes cashed, and information furnished by
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...and Fifth-av.
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...facturers and Wholesale Dealers.
...ner av. corner Van Buren-st
DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
...DISSOLUTION.
...of Burr, Ketcliffe & Wilcox has this day
...by mutual consent. All debts due to
...to be said firm to be paid by Ketcliffe & W...
...outstanding bills to be collected by the
...GEORGE BURR
...BEN E. RATCLIFFE
...June 4, 1872. CHARLES WILCOX.
LOTTERY.
...ana Government Lottery at Leipsic
...ng its extinction, 40 prizes amounting to
...ed Florins, or about $100,000 each, will
...ublic drawing, at the Government Palace
...ig, on the 1st of August, 1872. Whole
...; quarters, $2 50; eighths, $1 25. Prizes
...ble. Orders, with remittance, should be
...ed to the undersigned, who will forward
...ers. Prizes cashed and information
...ished.
...ANDREW JACKSON, Banker,
...No. 2 Nassau-st., New York.

## LONDON.

### Scientific Education of British Workmen.

### The College of Chemistry and the School of Mines.

### How the Science-Examinations Are Conducted.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, May 16.

SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION OF BRITISH WORKMEN.

The educational work in progress at the great machine manufactory of Messrs. Platt Brothers, of Oldham, is working a change in Lancashire. How far it is paralleled on your side of the Atlantic, in similar establishments, I am unable to say; but I think there must be some points, at least, that are new. A few of the leading particulars will enable the reader to judge.

The principal institution in Oldham is called the Lyceum; there are also a number of Mechanics' Institutes, a national school, six church schools, and numerous private day schools. The Lyceum itself embraces a number of schools, both day and evening. There are elementary schools in connection with it; an art school, where free hand drawing is taught by two masters; and a science school, in which are taught mechanics, geometry, both plane and solid, applied mechanics, theoretical mechanics, machine drawing and drawing for building construction. Those who have gone through the elementary schools, have opportunities of attending the advanced classes. Now, Messrs. Platt employ upwards of 2,000 persons in one department alone, and a large proportion of the young amongst them take zealously enough to one or other of the schools. Those who do so attend are found to be steady workmen, readily understanding new matter in connection with their work. The promotion of the boys is made to depend upon the assiduity of their attendance at the science schools and their progress. Numbers of the draughtsmen and foremen now in the manufactory have received their principal scientific education in those schools. The schools were tried in a small way in the first instance, and gave satisfaction that Mr. Platt built the new schools himself, and gave them to the town to make them quite universal, so that all the children of the town were quite free to go to them. Before they were established, the draughtsmen in the manufactory came principally from Sweden, or from Switzerland. A man when he is away from the place seeking information, is little or no use at all unless he has an aptitude for sketching and drawing. A man cannot go out to mills and take the dimensions for machines, sketching, in rooms, and lay out machinery, unless he has some knowledge of drawing and mechanics; and Messrs. Platt send workmen abroad for the purpose of erecting the machinery constructed in their works. They have had to send some as far as India, and for that work the young men in question have had the best elementary education are, of course, selected. Some of their letters are very shrewd,—though, perhaps, not many are so ready as Naemyth, who was once Principal of a foundry in Lancashire. To see Johnson's Naemyth letter-book, and see the sketches which he put into the letters he sent to the different people with whom he was in trade, would be a treat to any mechanic. He would give a few touches with his pen, making the subject quite plain, and would add: "Will you have it this way?" saying both himself and the correspondent a considerable amount of trouble. A partner in the firm, described to a Parliamentary Committee, the other day, the course on which he took with his boys. "I put him" he said, "to an elementary school till he was 13 years of age. I then took him into the workshop for twelve months, and made him work like other boys. Then I sent him out to school again for another twelve months, and took him into the works again for eighteen months, and then I sent him off to the Zurich Polytechnic Institution, so that he could study there for some time, or for such time as I thought desirable."

Establishments like this at Oldham will greatly help the British mechanics to overtake their Continental brethren.

THE COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY AND THE SCHOOL OF MINES.

A sharp eye is kept upon the colleges and other institutions engaged in science and construction, which are assisted out of the public funds. There is still a body of politicians who deny that a Government has any right to spend money for such purposes. In the meantime, there is every reason to believe that the money is successfully spent. I have just seen a highly satisfactory statement as to the College of Chemistry. Since the foundation of this College over 2,000 students have passed through it, and 266 of the number have more or less distinguished themselves. Among them are the Professors of Chemistry in the Scotch University; in Queen's College, Galway; in the Royal College of Science, Dublin; in the University of Aberdeen; in the University of Cambridge; in King's College, London; in the University of Sydney; and in the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester; Mr. Abel, the Director of the Chemical Establishment of the War Department; Mr. Wool'rich, who has been of very essential service to the Department in perfecting the manufacture of gun-cotton, and applying it with safety and certainty to warlike purposes, was a student. The list of students includes, too, the names of almost every man who has been connected with the inventing and perfecting of aniline colors, the discovery of which has produced a great and novel manufacture into this country.

The College of Chemistry is really a department of the School of Mines. Lectures and laboratory instruction are provided for science teachers. Some time ago, a number of teachers came up to London for two or three weeks, and worked in the laboratory of the College of Chemistry, and attended lectures and demonstrations upon the teaching of chemistry, and various lectures upon other subjects. Last year this plan was considerably extended. About 120 teachers came up to town at the beginning of July, and heard six lectures on the teaching of inorganic and organic chemistry; they worked under them for a week in the laboratory, being thereby instructed in the best methods of teaching practical chemistry or chemical manipulation.

Of the students of the School of Mines, a considerable number are subsequently engaged in mining industry. Several are engaged in the metallurgical works at Sheffield and Swansea, and other large metallurgical industries. Mr. Siemens, the great engineer, has a nephew there. He has also two or three of the students occupied in bringing into working his regenerating furnaces as applied to glass and the manufacture of iron. Professor Huxley has a nephew there, and Mr. John Taylor, the mining engineer, a son. Those who attend the chemical classes generally have some specific object to apply the knowledge to their own industries, either as manufacturing chemists, or as dyers or bleachers. Many attend with the view of getting some employment by the interest of the establishment, in case they pass good examinations, or with a view to get employed in the geological survey. Gentlemen who have come from India, Canadians, gentlemen from the United States (one of whom is Professor Brush, the mineralogist, another Colonel Tate, and a third a son of Admiral Maury's), officers of the Indian army, and men of that kind, attend the lectures that they may have their eyes open to what they will see when they go back for their duties or to their own countries. Students have also been sent to the School of Mines by the Turkish Government, and others have attended from Italy, South America, and other foreign countries. The lectures and the workingmen are wonderfully successful, but it is found, as a matter of fact, that workingmen, as a rule, take far greater interest in abstract questions, questions of general science, than they do in matters having a direct application to their own pursuits.

HOW THE SCIENCE EXAMINATIONS ARE CONDUCTED.

The prevailing conviction among the best judges,—and upon it the State proceeds in encouraging science,—is that we have been exchanging the idea of cheapness of production in this country by means of machinery and other forms of reduction of cost: but, on the great extent, neglecting the scientific processes by which the highest quality and skill in production can be obtained. The Science Department of the Committee of Privy Council on Education is sedulously striving, by its schools throughout the country, and its various other institutions, to change this state of things. The examinations by this Department are rewarded with considerable prizes, too, the names of the successful being published in the Government Gazette, and are regarded with great anxiety by the middle classes. They are conducted in this wise: A letter is addressed to the Examiner (Professor Huxley, for example) early in the year, requesting him to undertake the office and appointing a day for the examination papers. Those papers are sent to the Secretary of the Department in a sealed envelope, and enclosed in a second envelope, and directed to the Science Teacher. The proof is returned to the Examiner in a similar envelope, and is sent back again in the same way. Every paper sent up is examined, receives its papers in this manner, and the answers are written, under the inspection of the Committee, on paper provided with a proper heading. The answers are returned to the Department, and are looked over, without knowing anything about the candidates, either to them such marks as he thinks fit, and returns them to the Department. There is a certain scale of marks which determines whether the candidate should be put in the first class or the second class, or should be rejected. The questions are set in three groups. There is an elementary stage, an advanced stage, and an honor division, and the questions in each of those stages are separate, and the candidates must make choice of one of those three divisions. The schoolmaster is paid upon those who pass; he gets nothing for those who are rejected; and he is paid a certain sum upon those who pass in the second class, a certain sum upon those who pass in the first class; and, if any take honors, which they rarely do, because the examination is a separate and rather a still one, he gets a still larger sum.

Professor Huxley, on being asked, "Have you formed any opinion as to the amount of good you are doing by these examinations?" replies, "I have watched that very carefully during the ten years that I have been connected with this system of examination, and I am fully of opinion that a great amount of good is being done by the system; and I think that the good will be immensely increased, with one proviso, that the Examiners do their work with care and conscientiousness; that is at the bottom of the whole thing. When we began the system, ten years ago, it was, of course, necessary to be very easy with it, because people did not know how to teach physical science; and it was necessary to get the schoolmasters to understand that the thing was worth exertion; but, as time has gone on, I think that the Examiners have seen the necessity of gradually raising the standard. As the schoolmasters became accustomed to the system, and as the method of teaching became thoroughly developed, so the standard has been gradually raised; and, so far as my own subject is concerned, I see a steady improvement from year to year."

## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

### MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 6.

Finances, both local and general, were rather quiet to-day. Money is abundant in this market, and the majority of the banks would like to increase their loans.

New York exchange grows more abundant in this market in consequence of the increased movement of grain and other products from here Eastward, and sales of exchange were made between banks to-day at from 80c to 75c per $1,000 discount. In Cincinnati and St. Louis, New York funds are still at from 15c to 80c per $1,000 premium, showing that the movement of products from those places is comparatively light.

The movement of currency toward the country has fallen off a little just at present, but it is anticipated the country will soon begin to want considerable amounts in connection with the marketing of the wool clip.

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

Notwithstanding the recent large exports of specie, the total exports of coin and bullion from the port of New York for the five months ending May 31 were only $36,781,261 against $34,393,881 in the corresponding period of 1871. But it is apparent that the conditions of foreign trade in this respect have been entirely changed within the last month by the falling off in the exports of domestic products, (other than specie), conspicuous among which is cotton. During the four months up to the 1st May the total exports of specie from the port of New York were only $2,250,000. But about May 1 exports of cotton and breadstuffs began to fall off, and since then the exports of specie from New York have been at the following rate:

| | |
|---|---|
| Week ending May 4 | $1,104,800 |
| Week ending May 11 | 4,064,000 |
| Week ending May 18 | 3,376,000 |
| Week ending May 25 | 4,987,000 |
| Week ending June 1 | 4,331,000 |

Total 5 weeks..... $17,872,812

A falling off in exports of cotton is usual at this season of the year, though in the present instance it is developed at somewhat larger than usual, and as the imports of foreign goods have been enormously increased, the outflow of specie to pay for them is necessary.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN GOODS.

An approximation to the increase in imports of foreign goods may be made from the following statement compiled from the weekly statements of the Treasury Department of the amount of leading articles of goods in bond at all the ports on January 31, 1872, as compared with the same on January 31, 1871:

| | On Jan. 31, 1872. | On Jan. 31, 1871. |
|---|---|---|
| Coffee | $8,444,388 | $1,136,108 |
| Cotton goods | 4,374,666 | 2,643,449 |
| Dry goods | 1,628,375 | 1,499,439 |
| Fruits | 1,261,849 | 1,201,267 |
| Jute, raw | 884,333 | 241,372 |
| Lead, pig | 85,120 | 19,485 |
| Leather | 1,013,239 | 644,197 |
| Gloves | 163,830 | 109,712 |
| Opium | 432,892 | 199,446 |
| Paper and paper hangings | 270,246 | 198,719 |
| Silk goods | 2,680,382 | 1,391,396 |
| Spices | 1,311,440 | 838,655 |
| Sugar | 13,767,764 | 4,891,614 |
| Tobacco, leaf | 1,371,703 | 1,091,491 |
| Spirits | 1,870,291 | 1,727,746 |
| Wines | 892,153 | 670,343 |
| Wool | 992,903 | 347,368 |
| Shawls | 529,661 | 257,968 |
| Worsted dress goods | 1,669,629 | 968,694 |
| Woollen goods | 2,227,227 | 1,776,171 |

The accumulation of tea, coffee, and some other articles, was probably in anticipation of the removal of tariff duties, and this accumulation will probably continue until the expected remission goes into effect, at which time there will probably be such an immense amount of these goods marketed at once as to seriously affect prices, and probably, also, cause severe losses to the importers.

The large demands for gold to pay duties, and the heavy exports of specie to pay for the great increase of imports, are probably the main causes of the present high price of gold. The cable despatches came in to other operators, and these also calculated in reporting a higher premium of gold. The increase in the production of gold this year is greater than the increase in its exportation, and, on the whole, it seems probable that the high price can not be sustained for more than a month or so at the furthest. By that time exports of other products will have increased, and importers will see the wisdom of diminishing their imports of foreign goods.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lamb, Preston & Keay furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6s of '81 | 120 | 120½ |
| 5-20s of '62 | 114½ | 115 |
| 5-20s of '64 | 114½ | 115 |
| 5-20s of '65 | 114½ | 115 |
| 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July | 117½ | 117¾ |
| 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July | 117½ | 117¾ |
| 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July | 117½ | 117¾ |
| 10-40's | 114½ | 114½ |
| United States new 5 per cents | 113 | 114 |
| United States Currency 6s | 114½ | 114½ |
| Northern Pacific gold 7-3os | 106 | and int. |
| Illinois County and Town 10s | 95 | 98 |
| Chicago City 7s | 106 | and int. |
| Cook County 7s | 100 | and int. |
| Gold exchange | 114½ | 115 |
| Sterling exchange (long drafts) | 109½ | 110 |
| (short drafts) | 109½ | 110 |

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 6—Gold firm at 114@114¼. Loans at 7 cent to 4 per cent. Clearings, 80,000,000. The Treasury sold $2,000,000 at 114 43 to 114.56; bids were, $6,730,000 at 113 75 to 114.56.

Governments higher and strong. State bonds dull and irregular.

Stocks without animation, but steady. New York Central sold and advanced within ¼ per cent of the stock on the official announcement that a dividend would be made stock on July 10 raising the stock of the company to $90,000,000. Erie again lower, under reports of a further fall in Tuesday's returns. The market is rather better than yesterday. It is reported that Central stock will be increased to $100,000,000 by a further issue of $10,000,000 of full paid shares at 90@90 per share.

Money easy at 4@6.

Sterling, long.....109½
Coupons, '81.....120
Coupons, '65.....115
Coupons, '67.....115
Coupons, '68.....115½
Coupons, '65, new.....113½
State bonds:
Missouris.....96
Ohio Tennessees.....71
New Tennessees.....72
New Virginias.....83
Railroad bonds:
Canton.....95
W. U. Telegraph.....75½
Quicksilver.....30½
Adams Express.....96
Wells & Fargo Ex.....50
American Express.....77½
United States Ex.....84
Pacific Mail.....75
New York Central.....101
N. Y. Central scrip.....96
Erie.....60
Erie preferred.....80½
Harlem.....131
Harlem preferred.....130
Michigan Central.....121
Illinois Central.....99½
Northwestern.....76
Northwestern pref.....94
Rock Island.....119
N. J. Central.....110½
St. Paul.....58
St. Paul preferred.....78½
Wabash.....26
Wabash preferred.....38
Fort Wayne.....98
Terre Haute.....20
Terre Haute pfd.....83
Chicago & Alton.....116
C. & A. preferred.....117
Ohio & Mississippi.....47
C., C. & C.....93
C., R. & Q.....130½
Lake Shore.....93
Indiana Central.....14
Illinois Central.....118
Union Pacific stocks.....89½
Union Pacific bonds.....94
Cent. Pacific bonds.....104½
D., L. & W.....107
R. Hartford & Erie.....9½

## REAL ESTATE.

### Instruments Filed for Record, Thursday, June 6.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 38, in Scott's Addition in ne ¼ Sec. 14, 39, 13, dated May 10; consideration, $500.

Third st, bet Armour and Bickerdike sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 5; consideration, $955.

Lots 37 and 38, in Block 13, of w ½ Sec., Sec. 17, 39, 14, dated April 9; consideration, $17,000.

West Van Buren st, bet Hermitage av and Paulina, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 21; consideration, $4,000.

Bickory st, bet Bonfield and Logan sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 5; consideration, $1,100.

Twenty-second st, se cor. of Wood st, n f, 20x100 ft, dated May 20; consideration, $1,400.

West Washington st, 120 ft w of Union st, n f, 60x191 ft, dated June 1; consideration, $24,000.

East ½ Lot 41, in Block 13, of e ½ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated May 13; consideration, $900.

West ½ Lot 29, in same Block and Sub-division, dated June 3; consideration, $600.

Bickerdike st, near Fourth st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 3; consideration, $1,215.

Centre st, bet Noble and Carrier sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 18; consideration, $600.

Loomis st, bet Madison and Monroe sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 1; consideration, $6,000.

Fourth st, bet Bickerdike and Armour sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 5; consideration, $1,885.

Winter st, 120 ft south of Twenty-Eighth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated May 23; consideration, $750.

Lot 11, in Block 4, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 9; consideration, $740.

Lots 26 to 40, in Block 6, David S. Lee's Addition, dated May 1; consideration, $2,613.

Lots 24 to 32, in Block 5, same addition, dated May 1; consideration, $2,813.

Lot 2, in Block B of ¼ Block 8, etc., in Bushnell's Addition, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $15,-000.

Lots 1 and 2 of Assessor's Lots 7 and 8, in North Addition, dated April 26; consideration, $2,758.

Lot on Court, between South Park and Cottage Grove ave, dated 46 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 20 ft to alley, dated May 21; consideration, $2,400

South Water st, 60 ft e of Clark st, s f, 36x120 ft, dated June 5; consideration, $17,208.

Armitage road, bet Western and Holstein ave, s f, 25 ft in Alley, dated June 5; consideration, $300.

Kossuth st, 124 ft e of Butler st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated May 28; consideration, $1,000.

Kossuth st, 200 ft w of Homer st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated May 23; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 1, Terminal Pk. 2d North Ludlam 40, dated Jan 1; consideration, $1,400.

Lots 4 and 5 of Lot 8 in Wilder's Lot 6, in Block 27, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated May 29; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 1 and 2, of Block 1 of Page Bros. Blocks 13 and 18, of w ½ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated May 24; consideration, $6,000.

Twenty-sixth st, bet Indiana and Prairie av, s f, 132x125 ft, dated March 11; consideration, $6,400.

Broad st, near Archer av, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 5; consideration, $1,400.

Archer av, bet Broad and Lock sts, s f, 26 ft to alley, with buildings. Dated June 6; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 76, in Block 2, of Assessor's s w ¼ Sec 3, 36, 14, dated May 20; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 59, in Block 63, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated April 9; consideration, $700.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 8, in Block 2, of Gehnke et al Block 1, of s ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated May 19; consideration, $1,100.

Lots 1 to 31, of Lot 2, in Seller's s ½ w ¼ Sec 19, 40, 14, dated April 14; consideration, $12,000.

Lots 1 to 4, and Lots 25 to 34, in Block 1, of Pryor and Hopkin's w ½ s w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated June 4; consideration, $20,000.

Lot 20, in Morton and Clement's Block 9, in Drexel and Smith's s w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 14, dated Sept. 16, 1871; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 5, in Block 2, in Wilson et al n w ¼ s w ¼ Sec 18, 38, 14, dated April 9; consideration, $5,465.

Lot 8 in Block 2, of Swett's s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated June 5; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 20, in Morton and Clement's Block 9, in Drexel and Smith's s w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 14, dated Sept. 16, 1871; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 5, in Block 2, in Wilson et al n w ¼ s w ¼ Sec 18, 38, 14, dated April 9; consideration, $5,465.

N ½ Lot 5, in same Subdivision, dated June 4; consideration, $5,465.

Lot 8 in Block 2, of Swett's s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated June 5; consideration, $2,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Milwaukee av, s w cor of St. George's court, triangular lot running south to State st, dated May 14; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 1 and 2, of Wisner's Lots 11 and 12, of Morton's w ½ s e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated June 1; consideration, $200.

Lot 16 in Block 1, of Thompson's s ½ Block 3, of Gordon's w ½ s e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated May 28; consideration, $200.

## COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 6.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

| | Received. | | Shipped. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1872. | 1871. | 1872. | 1871. |
| Flour, brls | 2,705 | 6,120 | 4,481 | 2,702 |
| Wheat, bu | 94,318 | 60,850 | 6,500 | 142,309 |
| Corn, bu | 213,110 | 155,045 | 49,616 | 102,095 |
| Oats, bu | 145,990 | 34,158 | 50,920 | 7,336 |
| Rye, bu | 3,668 | 356 | 2,965 | |
| Barley, bu | 2,146 | | 10,450 | |
| Grass seed, lbs | 10,710 | 39,350 | 24,500 | 920 |
| Flax seed, bu | 4,370 | 10,870 | | |
| Broom corn, lbs | 84,146 | 14,070 | | 10,610 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 104,190 | 97,360 | 209,000 | 230,738 |
| Beef, brls | 1 | 15 | 76 | |
| Pork, brls | | 10 | 708 | 267 |
| Lard, lbs | 10,140 | 78,900 | 194,104 | 69,200 |
| Tallow, lbs | 22,640 | 18,930 | 1,000 | 29,000 |
| Butter, lbs | 15,686 | 66,246 | 89,476 | 84,430 |
| Live Cattle, No | 11,119 | 10,078 | 9,577 | 7,733 |
| Cattle, No | 1,432 | 1,134 | 1,432 | 1,134 |
| Sheep, No | 676 | 322 | 182 | 191 |
| Hogs, No | 92,260 | 162,181 | 61,810 | 41,472 |
| Hides, lbs | 3,400 | | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| Wool, lbs | 37,330 | 78,111 | 66,883 | 451,783 |
| Potatoes, bu | 4,050 | 2,005 | 450 | 450 |
| Coal, tons | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2,371 |
| Shingles, m | 900 | 4,918 | 2,821 | 1,201 |
| Lath, m | 71 | 635 | 65 | 200 |
| Salt, brls | 6,001 | 9,190 | 1,574 | 5,638 |

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption, 484 bu wheat, 1,692 bu corn, 1,311 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock:—61 cars wheat; 472 cars and 3 cars rejected corn; 14 cars and 20,364 bu oats; 3 cars rye. Total (678 cars) 573,000 bu. It was stated that a considerable number of cars of corn and oats were still on track.

There was less doing in the produce markets to-day, all being quiet except corn and high-wines. Receipts were lighter, the rain storm having prevented the movement of produce, to some extent, and there was a grain of apprehension in certain quarters that some of the crops may be damaged by too much rain. These considerations tended to make the grain market firmer at the opening; but they generally weakened off towards the close. The demand for lumber at the yards continues active, particularly on local account, and prices to-day were a shade firmer, although nominally unchanged. Hard wood lumber was in better supply and firmer. The dry goods market was quiet, owing to the disagreeable character of the weather. Prices, however, were about the same as noted on Tuesday. The stocks are in good working condition. The metal and steel market is exhibited in fair degree of activity, but prices were hardly so firm. Nails and naval stores ruled fairly active, while in the potato, poultry, and egg markets there was very little doing. Butter was quiet and prices were rather easy. Baggage, cooperage and fish were quiet and easy. The wool market continues dullest former quotations. Groceries were active, the attendance of interior buyers being larger than for several days past. The stocks of sugars and coffees are ample. The coal market ruled dull.

A despatch was received on 'Change this morning, purporting to be signed by Percy Edwards, of Montreal, which read as follows:

"Late and special, (save) most destructive tornado passed over Lower (Great) Canada with snow and severe frost. Crops totally annihilated. Wheat and red winter (wheat) advanced 2s 6d (or $2 50) upon yesterday's quotations."

This was read on 'Change and produced some little sensation, though the general feeling did not regard it as probably a bogus despatch, not either as a hoax, or in the interest of the bull element in wheat, which has long ruled the maiden, all forlorn," recently. But soon other despatches came in to other operators, and these also calculated in reporting a higher premium of gold. The increase in the production of gold this year is greater than the increase in its exportation, and, on the whole, it seems probable that the high price can not be sustained for more than a month or so at the furthest. By that time exports of other products will have increased, and importers will see the wisdom of diminishing their imports of foreign goods.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lamb, Preston & Keay furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 6s of '81 | 120 | 120½ |
| 5-20s of '62 | 114½ | 115 |
| 5-20s of '64 | 114½ | 115 |
| 5-20s of '65 | 114½ | 115 |
| 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July | 117½ | 117¾ |
| 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July | 117½ | 117¾ |
| 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July | 117½ | 117¾ |
| 10-40's | 114½ | 114½ |
| United States new 5 per cents | 113 | 114 |
| United States Currency 6s | 114½ | 114½ |
| Northern Pacific gold 7-3os | 106 | and int. |
| Illinois County and Town 10s | 95 | 98 |
| Chicago City 7s | 106 | and int. |
| Cook County 7s | 100 | and int. |
| Gold exchange | 114½ | 115 |
| Sterling exchange (long drafts) | 109½ | 110 |
| (short drafts) | 109½ | 110 |

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 6—Gold firm at 114@114¼. Loans at 7 cent to 4 per cent. Clearings, 80,000,000. The Treasury sold $2,000,000 at 114 43 to 114.56; bids were, $6,730,000 at 113 75 to 114.56.

Governments higher and strong. State bonds dull and irregular.

Stocks without animation, but steady. New York Central scrip advanced within ¼ per cent of the stock on the official announcement that a dividend would be made stock on July 10 raising the stock of the company to $90,000,000. Erie again lower, under reports of a further fall in Tuesday's returns. The market is rather better than yesterday. It is reported that Central stock will be increased to $100,000,000 by a further issue of $10,000,000 of full paid shares at 90@90 per share.

Money easy at 4@6.

Sterling, long.....109½
Coupons, '81.....120
Coupons, '65.....115
Coupons, '67.....115
Coupons, '68.....115½
Coupons, '65, new.....113½
State bonds:
Missouris.....96
Ohio Tennessees.....71
New Tennessees.....72
New Virginias.....83
Railroad bonds:
Canton.....95
W. U. Telegraph.....75½
Quicksilver.....30½
Adams Express.....96
Wells & Fargo Ex.....50
American Express.....77½
United States Ex.....84
Pacific Mail.....75
New York Central.....101
N. Y. Central scrip.....96
Erie.....60
Erie preferred.....80½
Harlem.....131
Harlem preferred.....130
Michigan Central.....121
Illinois Central.....99½
Northwestern.....76
Northwestern pref.....94
Rock Island.....119
N. J. Central.....110½
St. Paul.....58
St. Paul preferred.....78½
Wabash.....26
Wabash preferred.....38
Fort Wayne.....98
Terre Haute.....20
Terre Haute pfd.....83
Chicago & Alton.....116
C. & A. preferred.....117
Ohio & Mississippi.....47
C., C. & C.....93
C., R. & Q.....130½
Lake Shore.....93
Indiana Central.....14
Illinois Central.....118
Union Pacific stocks.....89½
Union Pacific bonds.....94
Cent. Pacific bonds.....104½
D., L. & W.....107
R. Hartford & Erie.....9½

The following were the closing prices on the call:

| | Bid | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Mess pork, cash or seller June | 9.00 | |
| Mess pork, seller July | 12.37½ | 12 45 |
| Mess pork, seller August | 12 45 | 12 70 |
| Mess pork, seller September | 12 90 | 13 05 |
| Lard, cash or seller the month | 8.55 | 8.60 |
| Lard, seller July | 8.55 | 8.60 |
| Lard, seller August | 8.70 | 8.75 |
| Wheat, cash or seller June | 1.49½ | 1.50 |
| Wheat, seller July | 1.48½ | 1.48 |
| Wheat, seller August | 1.38½ | 1.39 |
| Wheat, seller the year | 1.08½ | 1.09 |
| Corn, cash or seller June | 46½ | 46½ |
| Corn, cash or seller half June | 46½ | 46½ |
| Corn, seller July | 46½ | 46½ |
| Corn, seller August | 47½ | 47½ |
| Corn, seller September | 50 | 50½ |
| Corn, seller the year | 45 | 45½ |
| Oats, cash or seller June | 31½ | 31½ |
| Oats, seller July | 31½ | 31½ |
| Oats, seller August | 31½ | 31½ |

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 6.

BAGGING—The bagging market was less active, and prices ruled easy. We now quote: Stark, 12½c; Lewiston, 11½; Androscoggin, 11½; Indian Head, 11½; Laconia, 9½c; Lewiston, 8½; Bibb, 8½c; Lewiston, 8½; Barnesville, 8½c; Bonanza, 8½c; Portland, 8½c; Burlaps, single, 10½@10½; do double, 20½; wool sacks, 62@70c.

BUTTER—The demand was only fairly active, the trade light, and prices keep well up. We quote as follows: Strictly fine dairy, 20@21c; choice to fair to choice tub and firkin, 12@15c; inferior to fair grades, 8@11c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand was large, both on city and interior account, and prices were generally well sustained. We quote, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4 00@4 40; common, $3.50@3.75; Rosendale cement, $3 00@3.25; marble lime, $1.40@1.50; stone lime, $1.25; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3 25; plastering hair, per bu, 25c; fire brick, per M, $40.00@50 00; building brick, $9.00@10.00; fire clay, per brl, $1.50@1.75. The following are the list prices per 60 feet for cash, with a deduction of 36 per cent in trade by dealers:

| | First Quality. | Double Strength. |
|---|---|---|
| 11x14 to 12x18 | $ 7 50 | $13.00 |
| 14x16 to 16x20 | 9.00 | 15 00 |
| 14x22 to 16x24 | 8.75 | 15 00 |
| 17x22 to 18x30 | 9 25 | 16 50 |
| 20x28 to 24x30 | 10.00 | 17.50 |
| 26x28 to 24x36 | 10 25 | 19 50 |
| 26x34 to 26x40 | 11 00 | 20 50 |
| 28x32 to 28x40 | 13 00 | 24 00 |
| 28x46 to 30x48 | 16 00 | 24 50 |
| 30x80 to 32x52 | | 25 50 |
| 32x56 to 34x56 | | 27 50 |
| 34x58 to 34x60 | | 30 00 |
| 36x60 to 40x60 | | 32 00 |

Sash weights, $40 per ton—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4½@5c per lb.

Wrought iron, such as gratings and shutters, 12@16c.

CANDLES—The receipts of strawberries were rather light, but prices ruled steady at the same as Yesterday. The demand was good, but trading was considerably checked by a severe rain storm which prevailed during the morning. Raspberries scarce and higher. Sales 2 cases raspberries at 20c; 16 cases soft and poor strawberries at 10@12c; 2 cases at 15c; 15 cases at 16c; 56 cases good at 20c; 20 cases choice at 25c; 25 cases at 26c; 30 cases at 27c. Cash sales 30,000 lbs at 45c; 16,000 lbs at 44½c; 3,000 lbs at 43½; 5,000 lbs at 43c; 6,000 lbs at 42½c; 20,000 lbs at 42c; 1,500 lbs at 41½c. Total, 118,400 lbs.

Rye was dull, at about 70c for No. 2.

Barley was dull and nominally unchanged, at 80@85c for No. 2 in bonds where wanted, and a little more than that for lots in store.

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Friday Morning, June 7, 1872.

## CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

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The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

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### GRANT AND WILSON.

The nomination of Grant was so universally expected that the announcement of the fact yesterday failed to excite the least comment. The nomination of Henry Wilson was a surprise to a few, but not to the many who have known that Mr. Colfax had long since been regarded with dislike by the Grant faction. The rejection of Colfax is a direct rebuke to that gentleman,—an insolent repudiation of his long services, personal honesty, and admirable fairness as President of the Senate.

The nomination of Henry Wilson had a double motive. It was intended as an offset to Mr. Sumner in Massachusetts, and an appeal to the old Know-Nothings of the country to punish the defection of Carl Schurz.

Mr. Wilson was the head and front of the Know-Nothing Order in Massachusetts. He was the Grand Master of the organization in Massachusetts, and of the National Council. He organized the party thoroughly in his State; was known as the great champion of Americans in New England; and aided largely in extending the Order all over the United States. In 1855, he was nominated by the American party for Governor of Massachusetts, but, expecting to be the candidate for the Presidency in 1856, declined the nomination in favor of the celebrated Henry J. Gardner, whose notorious Governorship is remembered with disgust in Massachusetts to this day. But the defection of Mr. Schurz had to be offset, and the loss of the German vote had to be made up, and how so appropriately as from the old Know-Nothing party? Mr. Wilson is, perhaps, the most widely-known member of that party now living; and his old oath never to appoint a man of foreign birth to office, and to demand twenty-one years' residence as a qualification to vote, will recall old prejudices that eighteen years ago shook all party organizations in the country. Mr. Wilson subsequently left the Know-Nothings, but not on account of their anti-foreign doctrines, but because they attempted to include slaveholders, and nominated Fillmore and Donelson for President and Vice President.

This is the man selected in the place of Schuyler Colfax. This is the only change made in the ticket. Grant, with all the corruptions of his Administration, has been indorsed and sought to be perpetuated, and Henry Wilson has been taken in place of Colfax, to secure the old Native vote to offset the Germans.

The only reason given for the renomination of Grant, against the certain defection of a large portion of the Republican party, was, that to dismiss him would be to admit some fault on his part. That was the office-holders' plea. Why, then, was Colfax thrust aside? Why was he, the most experienced and competent presiding officer that ever sat in the Senate, disgracefully repudiated and another person selected for the ticket? Was Colfax dishonest? Had he been a party to any corruption or fraud, or was he a partner in or agent for any claim on the Treasury? He was singularly free from these things, and yet he was thrust aside by a Convention that nominated Grant, whose record, as given by Mr. Sumner, has been received by the whole American people with a painful conviction of its truth.

This ticket presents all the evils of the Grant Administration; and as if the hates, prejudices, bitterness, proscription, and disfranchisements of late years were not enough, there has been revived the old and the most senseless of all hates and prejudices, the proscription of naturalized citizens and their political disfranchisement, in the addition to the ticket of Mr. Henry Wilson, the, at one time, High Priest of Nativism in the United States.

### THE PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM.

The Philadelphia Convention was troubled by the platform of the Cincinnati Convention, and dare not antagonize it. It confessed all that has been said of the frauds and enormities of the Civil Service, by declaring in favor of its reform. In the face of the notorious action of the Grant majority in the Senate in voting away all the public land to corporations, it declared in favor of free homes for the people. It declared in favor of affording protection to adopted citizens travelling abroad, and nominated the great Know-Nothing chief for Vice President. It declared in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege,—a measure which Mr. Greeley has advocated almost alone for twenty years. It utters some sentences about capital and labor, which mean, and were intended to mean, nothing. It declares in favor of Mr. Greeley's oft-repealed demand for a return to specie-payments. It urges respect for State rights, and, at the same time, approves the bill now before Congress, authorizing the President to take military possession of any State during the time of election of President. It favors the abolition of all internal revenue taxes, except those on whiskey and tobacco, and the raising of all other revenue by taxes on imports, so adjusted as to protect home productions. Though not so directly expressed, this last resolution, if it mean anything, means that the President will oppose and veto any repeal of the taxes levied for the protection of monopolies. It means that, if elected, the President will not respect the declared will of the people as expressed by Congress, but will veto any act by which taxation is to be reduced, and the people relieved from paying bounties to classes enjoying special privileges.

The Cincinnati Platform declares that the will of the people on all questions of taxation shall be respected by the President; that he must not, directly or indirectly, seek to control the action of Congress, but shall approve whatever they may determine on that question. Against this wise, just, and the only honest policy that can be adopted, the Philadelphia Convention, holding its sessions in a building constructed by the recipients of a special tax on carpets, quinine, and Bessemer steel, have pledged their candidate that, if elected, he will veto any act by which the people's representatives shall vote for free sugar, free coal, free salt, free iron, free lumber, free bricks, free blankets, free clothing, and free food.

The price of the devotion of the Bessemer steel and the carpet monopolies to Grant is shown in this resolution. In return for the nomination at their hands, and the expenditure for his election of the money robbed by them of the people, he promises that he will not permit Congress to disturb the taxes which are extorted from the labor of the country for their benefit. For the nomination for a second term, an actual President of the United States has bartered and sold in advance his prerogative, that it may be used to perpetuate the most infamous and extortionate system of taxation known among civilized nations. This contract and pledge, this consideration and this transfer, are but a fitting conclusion to what Mr. Sumner so properly declared the most incompetent and corrupt Administration that ever existed under our Constitution.

### HENRY WILSON'S RECORD.

The Philadelphia Convention yesterday nominated Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice President, and retired Schuyler Colfax, his only competitor who developed any strength. Mr. Wilson's public career is familiar to all, from the fact that for over thirty years he has been a professional office-seeker and a confirmed office-holder. His political life commenced in the Presidential canvass of 1840, in which he took the stump for General Harrison, the Whig candidate. Between 1840 and 1845, he was elected three times from Natick, his native town, to the Legislature, and twice as a Senator from Middlesex County. In 1848, he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention, but withdrew from it on the rejection of anti slavery resolutions, and took a prominent part in organizing the Free Soil party. He then bought the Boston *Republican*, which he edited for two years, and by its aid made himself President of the State Senate in 1851-'2, and, in the latter year, President of the Free Soil National Convention, at Pittsburgh. In 1853, he was the Free Soil candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, but was defeated, and at once made a New Departure in the politics of that day, by organizing the Know-Nothing party in his State. He was the prime mover in the establishment of that party, filled its highest office, established lodges in every city, town, and village of Massachusetts, and, by its bitter hatred and proscription of foreigners not only drove them out of office and stripped them of every vestige of political rights, but stirred up against them personal animosities, which for a time provoked frequent collisions, and eventually compelled both Irish and Germans to leave for other States, where they could live in security and peace. Mr. Wilson, more than any other man, inspired the political action of the Know-Nothing Councils, and organized and directed their movements, with the sole purpose of excluding foreign-born citizens from politics, and making foreign birth sufficient cause for both personal and political ostracism. By virtue of his leading position in the Order, and the success with which Native American principles were advocated and applied under his direction, he received the Know-Nothing nomination for Governor, but declined it in favor of Gardner, as he had higher game in view. Gardner was elected, and a Know-Nothing Legislature also, and the secret machinery was at once set to work which elected Wilson to the United States Senate, in 1855,—a position which he has held ever since. After his election, he quit the Know-Nothing party and became a Republican, not disclaiming its distinctive principles, but abandoning it because it had selected other leaders, and, in fact, was beginning to show the signs of speedy dissolution and future uselessness as a means of securing office. The evil which this party did in Massachusetts, although seventeen years have elapsed since it flourished, is not yet entirely obliterated. It was more offensive in Massachusetts, under Mr. Wilson's counsels, than elsewhere, because more powerful and more proscriptive. He carried its practices to the furthest extreme of political fanaticism; and the Germans and the Irish of that State, even to-day, have cause to remember the bitterness of feeling which was causelessly engendered against them by his administration of Know-Nothing power. With his course in the Senate, the public is so familiar that we need not speak of it at this time. He has now sought with more than his usual persistency, and obtained, the nomination for still another office. In intellect, political experience, statesmanship, knowledge of government, and brains, he is by no means the equal of Colfax; and his name will not help the Grant ticket in any of these respects. On the other hand, it will only burden it, and make it all the more intolerable, by adding discrimination against foreigners to the long catalogue of abuses which have been practised in Grant's Administration. It remains to be seen how foreigners who have sought our shores to avoid the military oppressions of their own rulers, and to enjoy the blessings and privileges of a free Government, will accept a ticket which, on the one hand, tenders them a personal military Government; and, on the other, the records of the proscription and persecution of themselves and their friends in the secret chambers of Know-Nothing conclaves.

### SUPPRESSING TRUTH.

The Grant party in the Senate has won a signal victory. It must add to their gratification to know that it is a victory snatched from the jaws of defeat. The investigation into the New York Custom House was ordered in direct defiance of the wishes of all the chief supporters of the Administration. It was a triumph for honesty, and yet it has ended, for the present at least, in a triumph for dishonesty. The four Grant Senators, who formed the majority of the Committee, gave their minority to understand that they would present no report during the present session of Congress. As the minority could not submit their views before the others did theirs, they made no preparations whatever, intending to work up the case during the recess. On Saturday, the two Democrats, Bayard and Casserly, were apprised of the fact that their colleagues had (to put it mildly) "equivocated" in regard to their intentions, and would submit a report on Monday. It was, of course, impossible to examine, in two days, two thousand pages of testimony, and prepare a statement of their views thereon; so that Messrs. Bayard and Casserly were compelled to ask leave of the Senate to prepare and print a report during the recess. This very reasonable request was bitterly opposed. Prominent in the attempt to prevent the exposure of corruption was that well-known pillar of honesty, Pomeroy; while Howe, the Chairman of the Custom House Committee, exultant over his sharp trickery in deceiving the minority and submitting his mass of whitewash without fear of contradiction, was naturally very loth to see his petty plot overruled. The Senate finally adjourned without taking any action. The majority report is what might be expected from the men who framed it. We learn from it that the only "monstrous abuse in connection with the General Order business" is the way in which the merchants and the press of New York City have lied about those guileless innocents, Leet and Stocking. "If the facts in the case are against me," said a hot-headed debater, "so much the worse for the facts." Scores of the leading merchants of New York, headed by A. T. Stewart, complained bitterly of the monstrous abuses of the General Order business, and proved their existence. To all of which the Committee responds: "So much the worse for the facts. We came here to whitewash Leet. That hero, one of the gallant band who crushed the Rebellion and abolished slavery, etc., etc., says he is innocent. A. T. Stewart says he is not. It is plain that one of the two tells an untruth. It is equally plain (to us) that this one is the latter." For a wire-drawn distinction, we commend the statement that Grant's letter to Collector Grinnell in relation to Leet—the letter which gave Leet his well-used opportunity to blackmail American commerce—"did not ask any appointment for him," but "merely attested his fitness for the business." The Committee say: "Not a single dollar of the millions which passed through the stores of Leet & Stocking has been lost." There is no doubt of the truth of this statement. This precious pair were too shrewd to steal goods which could be easily traced. They robbed in the easier and equally profitable way of making extortionate charges, and enforcing their payment by threats of the vengeance of the Government. The report explains away the large payments to officers above their salaries, and the packing of political Conventions with Custom-House employes, on the ground that both practices are sanctioned by usage! So were Tweed's robberies in the same city, but they were, nevertheless, put an end to. This is absurd enough, but the climax is yet to come. In the face of the shameless plundering of the employes by political assessments, and the far more shameless purchase of primaries and delegates with the money thus obtained, the Committee say: "We see no reason why salaried officers may not be properly invited to contribute for political purposes. It appears that all the collections are made either for disbursement out of the State or for aid of campaigns organized within the State, and not to control primary meetings or the election of delegates." After this statement was made, the Committee warmed to their work, and solemnly announced that the declaration that the Custom-House is controlled in the interest of one faction of the Republican party is false, because "there is no longer any known faction in the Republican party." After this, there was nothing more to say. No greater falsehood could be told. The four Senators, Howe, Pratt, Buckingham, and Stewart, have done the task set them thoroughly. Resolved to renominate Grant, and knowing that his reelection depends upon the concealment of the crimes of his creatures in the Custom House, they have concealed them to the full extent of their feeble ability, and have tried hard to deprive their colleagues in the Committee of their Constitutional right to be heard. When the minority report is prepared, we trust that it will be a calm, dignified statement of facts and arguments, unmarred by partisan zeal. Let the people know the truth of the case, and they will render a verdict next November which will discomfit forever the time-servers who hope to cling to ill-used power and place by concealing the corruption of the present, and fanning into flame the dying embers of the passions of the past.

### INSURANCE LAW.

The United States Circuit Court has settled certain points of insurance law which have sorely perplexed a large portion of the Chicago public ever since the great fire. Nearly all the Insurance Companies of this city had large amounts of their capital loaned out on mortgages, and in many cases to persons who were stockholders and Directors. One question was, whether the holder of a policy for fire insurance, who had sustained a loss, could offset the amount of that policy against a debt due by him to the Company. Another question was, whether the purchase of a claim for insurance, after the bankruptcy of the Company was notorious, would invalidate it as an offset. Another question, whether stock subscriptions could be offset by claims for insurance, in the hands of the insured, or when purchased by him.

Judge Drummond has settled all these questions. John B. Drake borrowed $75,000 of the Merchants' Insurance Company. The losses of the Company in October, 1871, rendered it insolvent. Drake held policies of insurance in that Company for a large amount, and claimed to offset the same against the debt he owed the Company and which is not yet due. The Court sustained the claim.

In the case of Hitchcock against the same Company, the plaintiff and his two partners held a policy of insurance on which they sustained a loss, and the plaintiff was indebted to the Company. The Court held that the partnership policy could not be set off against the debt due to the Company by one of the partners. In this same case, the Court decided that, if a person knew, or had reason to believe, the Insurance Company was insolvent, he could not purchase a claim held by another person for loss by fire, and use it as an offset; to allow this would be to give preference in favor of one creditor over others standing in the same relation to the Company. The Court, however, held that, where the claim was purchased in good faith, in the usual course of business, and with no knowledge of the insolvency of the Company, it might be done at any time prior to filing of the petition in bankruptcy.

In the case of Scammon against the assignee of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, it appeared that Scammon was a large stockholder, having paid for his stock with a small sum of money, and the rest in his notes. At the time of the fire, he had policies issued by the Company. He claimed the right to offset his policies against these notes. The Court held that the notes given for the stock were part of the capital, and were a trust fund to meet the liabilities of the Company, and were for the benefit of the creditors generally of the Company; and that the plaintiff could not offset his claim for loss against such notes.

These decisions cover a large number of cases; but there are several others, embracing points not quite settled by these, which are yet to be determined. It will be seen that an insurer who borrows from the Insurance Company an amount equal to the value insured, is admirably protected, not only against loss by fire, but also against insolvency or other disaster.

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The New York *Times* proposes that the United States abandon all other efforts to obtain payment of the Alabama Claims, and resort to the policy of levying discriminating duties upon British commerce. In this way, it thinks, we can collect the amount of these claims readily. Under this proceeding we would levy an additional tax of 20 per cent upon all foreign goods imported in British vessels. This is Ben. Butler's plan. By this process, we would levy a tax of 20 per cent additional on all we would purchase in Great Britain. It makes no difference to the British manufacturer what taxes we levy on imports, except that whatever tends to increase the price to consumers must reduce the amount consumed. We purchased in 1871, in foreign countries, goods to the value in round numbers of $400,000,000; upon these we paid $200,000,000 of tax; the goods therefore cost us $600,000,000. That was the sum we paid for that amount of goods; had we no taxes, we would have got $200,000,000 worth more of goods for the same money. The Europeans got their price for the goods; our taxes only prevented them selling 50 per cent more goods. To increase the tax 20 per cent would have the effect of making us pay $680,000,000 for $400,000,000 worth of goods. It would not affect the English in any other way.

It is imagined that to levy this duty would at once transfer the trade from British to American vessels; but the British would at once impose the same tax on all commodities received in American vessels. Our shipments to Great Britain are of commodities the price of which is regulated in London; hence the price of grain and provisions in London is not what the producer demands, and the cost of transportation from the place of growth to London added; but the price of these at the place of production is the price in London with the cost of transportation deducted. To add 20 per cent in gold to the cost of moving grain from Chicago to Liverpool, is to take 20 per cent from the price of that grain at the place of growth. That is the way it is proposed to collect the Alabama Claims out of the English! In six months after the adoption of such a policy, there would not be an American vessel engaged in the foreign trade.

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The telegraph furnishes us the important news that General Grant is getting ready to go to Long Branch, although the weather is so cool as to require a light overcoat in the evening. General Grant has been to Long Branch before. He was first enabled to go to Long Branch by the assistance of his friend Murphy, who provided him with a cottage there, in consideration of being appointed purveyor of the New York Custom House patronage. It is to be presumed, although no mention is made of the fact, that the horses and canine friends of General Grant will also go to Long Branch, notwithstanding the necessity for light overcoats, and share with him in the seaside loiterings. It is also to be presumed that the Military Family will also go to Long Branch, without whom these military headquarters would be incomplete. It will be received with general regret that the weather is so cold at Long Branch as to require light overcoats, and to interfere with the President's well-known love for seaside loitering,—the only thing that he succeeded in doing well during his Presidential term. The cool breezes at Long Branch, however, he will find positively delightful compared with the chilling breezes from all points of the compass which will blow in November. He will need all the philosophy he can gather from his seaside meditations—not to mention overcoats—to meet that popular breeze; and will be wise if he induces Murphy to provide him with permanent quarters there. The busy man, who has never yet found time to loiter, will obviate the necessity of his leaving Long Branch with any idea of returning to Washington.

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Some unknown person, signing himself Percy Edwards, telegraphed yesterday from Montreal to the Board of Trade in this city, as follows: "Late cable special (says that a) most destructive tornado passed over (Great) Britain last night, (with) snow and severe frost. Crops totally annihilated. White and red winter wheat advanced 2s. 8d. (per 480 lbs.) upon yesterday's quotations." This precious bit of intelligence was, of course, an entire fabrication, and was only designed to bull the grain market. Its *animus* was detected at once, and it fell flat, producing no effect whatever; so that Mr. Percy Edwards, and Mr. Percy Edwards' friends, are out just the cost of the telegram, and have no returns for that expenditure. The attempt is noteworthy mainly as an instance of the growing spirit of dishonesty, which is making our great markets gambling-hells rather than places for the transaction of legitimate business.

#### From the Ends of the Earth.

The exchanges of a leading newspaper are always interesting, not only for the news and the selections they contain, but also for the very wide range of localities from which they come. Yesterday, we received the Auckland *Gazette*, from Auckland, New Zealand, a well filled and evidently a highly prosperous journal. The Hawaiian *Gazette*, from Honolulu, and papers from Yokohama, Japan; Shanghai, and other ports in China; from Calcutta, and other cities of India; and, of course, from all parts of Europe, are constant visitors at our table. As we open it, here comes a large and neatly printed sheet from Durban, dated Jan. 4, 1872. We ransack our memory of geography, but whether Durban is in the Frigid or Torrid Zone, it is impossible for us to tell. The head line, in beautiful German type, about the size of THE TRIBUNE'S, reads "Natal *Mercury*." The reason of its five months' journey is now apparent enough, for Natal is the northern part of what used to be named on the maps Caffraria, on the southeast coast of Africa. It is, perhaps, six to eight hundred miles northeast of the Cape of Good Hope, and within the last few years it has gained a large English-speaking population, on account of its proximity to the diamond fields on the head waters of the Orange River. From bitter complaints in an editorial of the slow movements of the "mail cart," it would appear that it requires about two weeks for passengers to go from Durban to the diamond fields. We learn from another paragraph that the distance is about 500 miles. It is 650 from Capetown to Dutoitspan, the centre of the diamond district. Mr. Thomas Bains gives a long and interesting report in regard to the gold fields of Marabastadt, wherever that may be; but, though there is gold there beyond a question, the country has not been sufficiently prospected and tested for the writer to give a satisfactory opinion as to whether this precious metal can be found there in paying quantities. John Bull, in Africa as elsewhere, likes good beef. Here is a specimen growl from a correspondent of the *Mercury* at Maritzburg, a town perhaps 100 miles in the interior:

> Many complaints are heard of the quality of the beef supplied by our butchers both before and after Christmas Day. The Christmas beef proper was tolerably good; but the lean, skinny, ill-fed meat that has of late been generally offered for sale, says little for the energy or discretion of the graziers, when it is remembered that we are in the middle of summer, with grass now in abundance and a vast extent of pasture upon every side. It is much to be doubted whether any other country in the world could show such resources so wasted or misused.

The letter is dated Dec. 30, and yet the season is in "the middle of the summer." Rather different was the season in Chicago on that 30th of December.

The *Mercury* is a journal of six broad columns, equalling at least seven of THE TRIBUNE. It has sixteen columns of advertisements, covering almost every variety of business. Houses and farms are wanted, and others advertise them for sale or rent. Steamer and "mail cart" lines have prominence, and Holloway's Ointment, and Mrs Johnson's American Soothing Syrup for children when teething, are duly offered to the people of Natal.

Among the items we notice that Mr. A. W. Evans is complimented for his munificent present to the Congregational Church of "the handsome lamps now in use there, as a noble New Year's gift." A riot occurred at the diamond fields, where the miners piled up a tent and all its contents, and set them on fire. The writer adds: "A strong wind occurred at the time, and, had the place been surrounded by other tents, there might have been a miniature Chicago conflagration." Thus our great calamity on the 9th of October was used to illustrate an item in the wilds of South Africa, in the middle of December, the date of the correspondent's paragraph.

Let the above suffice to show that the English language and our Christian civilization are firmly established in South Africa. Doubtless the great mineral resources, and the interests both of agriculture and commerce, will extend them northward into the interior, to meet the same influences extending eastward from Sierra Leone, Liberia, and other points on the West Coast, till the sublime vision of the prophet, "Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands to God," shall be fully realized.

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Within the last few weeks, the War Department has received official reports of twelve murders committed by the Apaches. This is the result of the peace policy of Vincent Colyer. He, a civilian, made as wretched a failure in managing military affairs as Grant, a soldier, has made in managing civil affairs. General Howard, who was sent to carry out Colyer's plans, has become convinced that war is the only remedy for the outrages on our frontier, and has asked General Crook to again attack the "robbers and murderers who will not be conciliated." It is to be hoped that the work may be thorough, and that the milk-and-water humanitarians will not denounce our soldiers as barbarians if they kill off a few squaws and children. The men are to be slain, at any rate, and it will be far more merciful to make the work complete. Moreover, an Indian woman is at least as bad as her lord. Even when she is unable to fight in the field, she vents her savagery in torturing the captives. The squaw, like the "brave," is born a brute, and lives like a brute, and, like him, deserves to die like a brute. A notorious Chief, Sobita, whose band has lately stolen some horses and killed some herders, plead in excuse that they had heard that God was on Green River, and they took the animals in order to go over and see God. We trust that General Crook will allow them to fulfil this desire very speedily.

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The evil effects of lack of education are shown in the melancholy end of one Frolick, who was recently sentenced, in New York, to a long imprisonment for arson, and killed himself rather than undergo such a punishment. If this misguided person had only kept abreast of the thought of his time, he would have known that it is ten thousand times more horrible to die than to exist in a world bounded by four stone walls; in a world cut off from human activity and human sympathy; in a world where all nobility of character, all greatness of aim, all zeal for the good, slowly decay, and, in decaying, transform the man they leave into a brute. It is mistaken mercy that would forbid judicial executions and substitute therefor the far more fearful fate of life-long imprisonment. For a murderer himself, the wooden walls of a coffin are better than the stone walls of a cell, and society should not shrink from inflicting a penalty which, apparently cruel, is really kind.

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Steinway & Sons, of New York City, have offered their employes an advance of 10 per cent in their wages, and about half of the 700 workmen have already accepted this compromise. To guard these sensible persons from violence at the hands of the men still on strike, it was necessary to detail 300 policemen. We notice this fact with the more regret, because, up to this time, notwithstanding the great numbers of idle men, there has been no noticeable attempts at mob-law. It is a pity that this wise course could not have been maintained. It is a greater pity that the strikers have voted, at a public meeting, that they will prevent the resumption of work by these men. Such a resolve arrays them in direct opposition to the right and the law, and, if persevered in, must inevitably result in their utter defeat.

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Brother-in-law-ism is at a discount in Indiana. In the selection of a jury in the Circuit Court at Lafayette, in a case where the Roman Catholic Church was a party, Mr. James Howe was rejected as a juror because he was brother-in-law to the Hon. John A. Wilstach, who was a member of that Church.

## WASHINGTON.

### A Look Backward—Fruit and Fruit-Bearers of the Session.

### The Story that the National Banks Are to Furnish a Campaign-Fund for Grant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

The session of Congress, now about ending, has been bitter and brilliant, and marked by numerous investigations into the conduct of the Executives, and by debates which, for fervor, force, and elegance, have rarely been surpassed.

SENATORS MENTIONABLE.

In the Senate, the honors of the session belong to Schurz, Ferry, of Connecticut, Lot Morrill, Judge Thurman, and Judge Trumbull. Senator Conkling has made one or two of his very pretty and readable speeches. Matt. Carpenter has kept up his gait as a clever debater, without having made any very special efforts. Senator Sumner has had much to do, and has been strong, imperious, and suggestive, during the whole session. Mr. Sumner is at times admonished that these prodigious exhibitions of endurance and strength can be less afforded in his ripe prime than in former years. Just before the Cincinnati Convention, I remember visiting him, and finding him stretched out in pain, in his library; and he made the remark, with a good deal of feeling, that the time was rapidly approaching when his work would either be wholly done or left partly undone. Few men exist who could stand the pressure of time, excitement, and purpose like this Massachusetts Senator.

Amongst the Democratic Senators who have not lost any credit with their constituents are Thomas Bayard and Eugene Casserly. The only men approaching ability from the South have been Pool, Sawyer, and Alcorn. I must not forget, amongst Northern men, Senator Tipton, of Nebraska. He has been the only man in either House who has added a particle of humor to this long and vehement session.

MENTIONABLE REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives, a fair amount of attention to business and force of character have been demonstrated. It is the general belief of observers here that the House is the abler body; that one would not go far amiss if he would take out of the House of Representatives, at random, member after member, until he had counted as many Representatives as we have Senators, and the former would make a better Senate. There are several men in the Senate who are of no possible account. Who knows the names of the Senators from Texas? Except for their disgraceful brawl, who knows the Arkansas Senators? Even from the North, there are some men of very little importance, and almost anybody might be surprised at the small part borne in these days even by Hamlin, of Maine; Buckingham, of Connecticut, and Pratt, of Indiana. Pratt, in particular, has developed only in the small, and he has got a fair share of unpopularity on all sides here. In the House, both Dawes and Garfield have shown ability and shrewdness in passing their bills, but Garfield has been on the floor too much, and tired out the patience of the members by rising half-a-dozen times in the course of an evening, with a harangue; while Dawes has triumphed by cunning, instead of force of character. He seems to think that, if he can get his bill through, success is achieved, whether wisdom be shed upon it as it passes or no.

THE KU-KLUX BILL,

which the Senate passed, was moved in the House yesterday by Judge Poland,—a bland, handsome, Revolutionary-soldier-looking old man,—and the Administration failed to succeed in having it considered. Blaine was well known to be a vehement opponent of this bill; but it was the pet measure of Morton, Butler, and Grant. It was designed solely to vindicate these people in their illegal position towards the South, and to enable the President to perpetuate his sway there by the aid of the military. One hundred and eighty votes were cast against taking up the bill,—a majority of only fourteen. The twenty-three Republicans who voted not to take it up are nearly all of the Liberal persuasion, some having declared for Greeley already, and others standing ready to do so when he shall be nominated at Baltimore; for example, Blair, of Michigan, Farnsworth, Finkelnburg, Garfield, Hay. Two or three carpet baggers voted against the bill, as for example, Sypher, and Rebel Republicans like Morphis. Hale, Blaine's colleague and friend, voted nay, as did several men from the East, like Worthington Smith, and Willard. The bill was befriended by all the Blood-and-Vengeance party, including Bingham, Roderick, and Ben Butler; Coburn, of Indiana, Conger, who lately recited poetry in his speeches; Dawes, and the majority of New Englanders; by Hawley, of Illinois, and Snapp, of Illinois; and nearly all the Protectionists, like Kelley, Lynch, Maynard, and Negley, and Imperialists, like Shellabarger.

THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLERS.

Rice and Clayton have come to this disagreement at last: that Clayton's crowd take what is called the organization in Arkansas, consisting of swag, brass-knuckles, burglars' tools, grips, and dark lanterns; while Rice goes for Greeley. Rice is a big, crude, gaunt, good-hearted sort of a chap, who was famous in early life for his skill at draw-poker and short cards. He was born in Southwestern New York, and used to raft lumber on the river, preferring wild life to civilization. Finally he drifted down the Allegheny to the Ohio, and down the Ohio to Kentucky, and, at the end of the war, we find him at the Capital of Arkansas, with Clayton, who had got in by way of Kansas, running the machine. Clayton is a suave, light-haired, light-eyed, shop-counter kind of a man, who lost an arm in a gunning expedition, and is therefore supposed by many persons to have "fit in the wars." Rice has considerable means, and, if he has made any mistake politically, it was in not having come out promptly for the Liberal movement. Mr. Farnsworth ought to have done just that thing before the Cincinnati Convention made a nomination; for, in this country, two years is a generation.

OUR CREDITORS OUR ENSLAVERS.

People here are excited at the story passing about, that the National Banks are to be relied upon by the President for a campaign fund to help elect him. It is not improbable that the President himself, or some of his household, have said, in conversation, that, holding the banks in good discipline, funds enough would be forthcoming to keep up the efficiency of the office holders for campaign uses. There has all along been a smothered feeling against National Banks in the minds of a great minority of Republicans and a decided majority of Democrats. Nothing could so precipitate a display of this feeling as a movement upon the part of the banks in the Presidential election. The people understand the situation very well; they know that Horace Greeley is in favor of specie-resumption, and that the Cincinnati Platform says the same in terms. Without specie resumption at the earliest possible date, we shall be at perpetual disadvantage, and must do without ships of our own, and see many great departments of production and manufacture nearly paralyzed. But the banks are opposed to specie-resumption because it will make them pay gold for their notes, prevent "lock-ups" of legal-tenders, and destroy the advantage gained by the holders of money from the necessities of borrowers. We, who are in the Greeley movement, well know, therefore, that the banks are unreliable as his friends; but let them take heed ere they make any step to intervene between the popular will and a candidate openly and fairly put into nomination. The National Banks owe the most cordial feelings and reciprocal support to the Liberal movement; for, when Boutwell began, three years ago, his effort to confiscate 15 per cent of the capital of these banks, by compelling them to exchange their 6 per cent bonds for 5 per cents, and their 5 per cents for 4 and 4½ per cents, it was the correctness, vehemence, and vigilance of the independent press—which is now wholly allied with the Liberal movement—that prevented him carrying out his task of personal ambition. Every independent journalist knows that the workingman and farmer look with jealousy and dislike upon these banks, wherever they may be; and it would be far more easy and popular to advocate the reformation of them altogether in the press, than to undertake any defence of their positions. The securities of these banks are bearing interest all the time, and while the bank, at one end, makes money upon its deposits and loans, at the other end its idle bonds are growing. It is true that, except in the cities, National Banks are not now making a great deal of money; still, they pay, generally speaking, about 8 per cent everywhere, and, in busy towns, do far better than this. They have nothing against Mr. Greeley, as business concerns, except his position on the matter of specie resumption, and his determination to have no syndicates or pawn-brokers' rings under the shadow of the Capitol. Mr. Jay Cooke gave $25,000 to the Grant campaign fund four years ago. Since that time, we have had syndicate upon syndicate. We have syndicated a new National loan; we have syndicated all sorts of railway bonds; we have syndicated corporate bonds, making, according to Mr. Roosevelt's assertion, about $300,000 alone in turning over the Washington City improvement bonds. If the banking system is to deliver us into the jaws of tyranny, and the business creatures we have permitted to exist are to contribute from the earnings of our necessity to stave off the popular impulse for reform, the sooner it and they go up, the better; and then reformation may take another syllable, to mean *revolution*.

THE NEW MANAGEMENT OF THE CHICAGO POST.

I desire to bear fraternal testimony to the merits of the Chicago *Evening Post*,—Mr. James Runnion, and Mr. E. B. Wight. I believe in solid, vital, self-directed, Young America. Runnion was a skirmisher with me in France in the years 1863-'64, and I have known him ever since. He belongs to the new style, has seen the world without spectacles, and will drive to the wall the old and stale leaven of bushy political journalism which gives the least for one's money, and is afraid of a new movement, or a new thought. Mr. Wight has been with us in Washington a part of the last year, and is respected and encouraged by the independent correspondents. Both men are opponents of systems of Centralization, and will omit making personal feelings and official dictation the standard of political expression. It is only the old, incurable, and cowardly type of party hangers-on who need deplore the advent of these fresh, hearty, and blooded type of workers.

IOWA SCHOOLS.

The late Superintendent of Public Instruction of the brisk State of Iowa, Alonzo Abernethy, sends in his report of the public educational system of the State,—275 pages. There were 460,629 schoolable children in 1871, of whom, about 342,000 attended the schools, and enjoyed the services of 14,070 teachers, two-thirds of whom were females, with an average weekly compensation of $9, men, and $7, female. The schools were generally kept open six months in the year, and the tuition of each pupil cost about 38 cents a week. There were 7,594 school houses, valued at $6,764,000,—nearly 800 brick or stone. The State of Iowa has no debt, and nearly $1,000,000 in the State Treasury.

THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

One of the novelists—I think one of the Bronte Sisters—makes the remark that, to keep up your reverence, you must never see the inside of a preacher's household. This was harsh, though borne out by the home example of the Brontes,—minister's daughters.

In Church as in State, if you ask an investigation, you are a sorehead and a bolter. There is little apparent divergence in these lenses between Lanahan and Charles Sumner.

Lanahan is a representative Methodist preacher. He used to be a shoemaker's apprentice on the Eastern shore of Maryland, at Cambridge. He worked his way up in the Baltimore Conference, and took the religious business shoot, that is, he could sell books and count collection money as well as preach. He who can "beg the most money" to build churches, properly holds as high a rank as the orator who can fill them with audiences. The exchequer is the foundation of all things.

I do not believe that the Book Concern at New York has been wilfully mismanaged. Dr. Curry says so, who edits my standard newspaper, the *Advocate*. It is doubtless the case that some good people, "called" solely and wholly to preach, have rushed into ecclesiastical finance without understanding it. But, after being warned by the secular press for two years, the General Conference has found out that Dr. Curry lies under a misapprehension; that frauds of a grave character do exist; and that Life Insurance Companies and Oil Companies are formed within the brotherhood. Nay, that a youth sentenced to the Penitentiary holds a responsible connection with the Methodist Book Concern.

The moral of all this is as follows: Keep out of politics, dear brethren, or your Civil Service will run down, and a Reform party will arise within you. Three great reforms have been effected already by the noiseless interposition of the secular press; Harlan is defeated, to the great embarassment of Dan Drew. Newman is not a Bishop, and Lanahan is vindicated. GATH.

## POLITICAL.

The St. Clair County Democratic Convention, at Belleville, on Tuesday, named William H. Snyder, James L. D. Morrison, John Hinchcliffe, and other delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them to "urge the duty of a hearty union with the Liberal Republican party of this State and the nation, to secure the blessings of good Government to the people."

—Grant Republicans dislike Greeley's white hat because there is no Dent in it. After election they will have no reason to complain on that score. There will be a "dent" in it then—a President.

—The Missouri Democratic Convention meets in Jefferson City, next Wednesday, 12th inst., and the following are mentioned for Governor: B. F. C. Wilson, late Speaker of the Legislature; James S. Rollins, ex-Member Congress and former candidate; Colonel William H. Hatch, and Joseph L. Stephens. St. Louis does not offer a candidate for Governor, but has several for Congress at-Large (four to be nominated), among them Stilson Hutchins, editor of the *Times*; Colonel William M. Grosvenor, formerly of the *Democrat*; Bart. Able, James J. McBride, Charles P. Johnson, Louis V. Bogy, and Colonel N. C. Claiborne.

—Out of 50 newspapers in Arkansas, only 18 are classified as Grant-Clayton organs.

—Ex-Senator George W. Jones, in a letter to the Dubuque *Herald*, announces that he is not in favor of Mr. Greeley's indorsement at Baltimore.

—Colonel John Martin, of the Paducah *Kentuckian*, Speaker of the Tennessee Legislature in 1861, announces himself for Congress, and thus epitomises his convictions:

> First—I do not believe, much as I desire it, that the Democratic party can elect a straight Democratic ticket; and I think it would be worse than madness—it would be a crime—to make nominations at Baltimore. Second—I conscientiously believe that the perpetuation of Republican liberty on this continent depends on the defeat of General Grant in November next. Third—I can see no way to defeat Grant except to vote for Horace Greeley.

—In Kentucky, Representatives Beck, Crossland, McHenry, and Read are candidates for reelection to Congress; and other names announced are those of General John C. Breckinridge, of Lexington; John Young Brown, of Henderson, formerly in Congress; James B. McCreary, of Madison, late Speaker of the Legislature; J. S. Golladay, ex-M. C., of West Point cadetship fame; James L. Johnson, of Owensboro; Colonel D. R. Haggard, of Cumberland County; E. A. Graves, of Marion; etc. Each one of these gentlemen, so far as known, is for Greeley.

—Among aspirants for Congress in Pennsylvania are William S. Moore, of the Washington *Reporter*; and John A. Magee, of the Perry County *Democrat*.

## PERSONAL.

The Rev. Phillips Brooks and Judge Henry Gray, of Boston, will make a tour through Norway and Sweden this summer.

—It is stated that Gough and Anna Dickinson exhibit more diamonds than all the other popular lecturers. Both are in favor of extreme simplicity in dress.

—Mr. Charles Henry Sainsbury Pickwick, of Bradford, Eng., gives notice that he has abandoned the name of "Pickwick" on account of its comic popularity, and taken that of Sainsbury.

—Thomas Allibone Budd, formerly a distinguished Philadelphia lawyer, and, in 1858, Whig candidate for the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, died last Saturday, aged 74.

—A. C. Robson, who has been in the employ of the Lake Shore Railroad Company, in Buffalo, for over eighteen years, has been promoted to the Superintendency of the car shops and car repairs on the Buffalo division, in place of Mr. Sutherland, who goes to Detroit to take charge of the new car works at that place.

—Henry Clews, a banker, who figures extensively at Grant meetings in New York, is the indorser on the bond of Bailey, the defaulting New York Internal Revenue Collector, who absconded in 1867 leaving the Government minus $600,000. Clews is good for the money, but then he is a useful friend of the Administration, and so suit has never been brought against him. It is a convenient thing to be a brother-in-law, or even an intimate friend of the Administration.

—The Rev. Reuben Nelson, D. D., elected to the responsible position of Book Agent at New York, by the Methodist General Conference, has been for many years connected with the Wyoming Conference in Pennsylvania, as the able and successful Principal of the Wyoming Seminary, located at Kingston, Luzerne County, Pa., and later as Presiding Elder and preacher in the same Conference.

—Henry W. Dutton, senior proprietor of the Boston *Transcript*, was foreman of the printing office of Wells & Lilly, of Boston, at the time James Gordon Bennett was employed there, and the intimacy then formed was continued. In 1810, Mr. Bennett solicited work of Mr. Dutton, stating that he was not a printer, but desired to be about a printing office and enjoy the facilities it afforded for mental improvement. The only place where he could be made useful was as copy-holder to the proof-reader, and he was given that situation. He was very studious and correct, and, after about a year's service, was promoted to be clerk in the bookstore of the firm on Court street.

—The eight newly elected Bishops of the Methodist Church—Bowman, Harris, Foster, Wiley, Merrill, Andrews, Haven, and Peck—are, in the order of seniority, as named, to select their residences at San Francisco, St. Louis, Boston, Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati, Council Bluffs, or St. Paul. Bishop Bowman is first to choose, and is, by one authority, reported to have made choice of Chicago, while the St. Louis *Democrat* claims that he has chosen St. Louis. The Des Moines *Register* says:

> "Bishop Peck will most probably go to California, he having spent some eight years of his ministry there. Either Bishops Wiley or Merrill will live at Cincinnati. Bishop Haven, owing to his views on the colored question, is expected at Atlanta. We hope the Bishop located at Council Bluffs will be Dr. Bowman. He is a thoroughly Western man, of broad measure, and the truest nobility. He would fit Iowa."

—A story is going the rounds of the press, credited to the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, to the effect that a brother of Horace Greeley died in 1835, at the house of Colonel Anderson, a wealthy planter of Burke County, Ga., and was buried on his place. Horace Greeley is the third of seven children, of whom the two eldest died before he was born, and the four younger were living but a few years ago. The person who died at Colonel Anderson's house, the Rev. Greenleaf Greeley, was from Maine, and was not near of kin to Horace Greeley, if related to him at all. The care taken by Colonel Anderson's family of the Northern stranger's last resting place is none the less creditable to them.

## PARIS.

### Speech of the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier.

### France and Prussia—The Duke de Broglie—A Plague of Flies.

### Rebuilding Paris—The New Opera House—An Old Inhabitant—The Laryngoscope.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, May 8.

THE SPEECH OF DUKE AUDIFFRET.

The event of the week was a speech by the Duke of Audiffret-Pasquier, relative to the contracts made during the last war. We are not Athenians for nothing, and are as devoted to eloquence as in the days of Demosthenes.

The Duke, a brilliant speaker, enjoyed a genuine triumph, which was well earned, both by the substance and manner of his speech. It was the cry of indignation of an honest and sensitive man, concerning the shameful bargains which occurred during our disasters, and of which the official robberies of the Consul Place were the most disgraceful specimens.

D'Audiffret-Pasquier is President of the Committee created to examine into the various purchases made by the Imperial Government or by the Republican one during the recent war. This Commission, as it is easy to imagine, has had much to do, and has met with all kinds of difficulties. It is hard to prove that the shoes of such a contractor had pasteboard soles, or that the cartridges bought two years ago contained more bran than powder, and that the flour contained 10 per cent of plaster. Besides that, each robber clothes himself in the garb of honesty, and does everything, even to giving up a part of the money he has stolen, to save the rest. The higher class of robbers who shared these thefts, and who have remained in place, or in high situations, cover their subordinates as much as they can, refuse to give information, and talk so much about insulting honest men, that at last they are believed. It is a most complicated investigation, hampered at every step.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the Commission, presided over by the Duke d'Audiffret, has performed its duty well. It has already held up to the judgment of the public, or of the Courts, many of the freebooters who traded in our blood. It has replaced in the treasury tens of millions which were stolen from it. More than all else, it is teaching an honesty which we lost during the period of Imperial corruption, by openly branding, in the National Assembly, the various wretches who contributed so much to our misfortunes. The Duke, who was the chief speaker of the Commission, and the Chairman, by denouncing with all the indignation of an honest man these shameful bargains, answered to a pressing need of France, which, beyond all else, wants its old probity; and this was the leading cause of this great oratorical success.

The adopted son, and the nephew, of the last Chancellor of France, Duke Pasquier, the last President of the Chamber of Peers, and brother-in-law of Casimir Perrier, the last Minister of the Interior; allied on one side with the French nobility, and on the other with the better members of the middle classes, the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier is, by birth, perfectly situated to become a party leader. He is also fitted for it by genuine oratorical talents of the highest order, which cause the Conservative party to see in him a speaker capable of contending with anyone, even with Mr. Rouher, whose reply will not be long in coming, for d'Audiffret's speech was made against the Empire. But, besides all that, the Duke Gaston d'Audiffret-Pasquier is worthy to lead a party in the National Assembly on account of his thorough honesty, and that nobility of feeling which is traditional in his family. I have known him and his from infancy and childhood, and have been almost continually on intimate terms with them. I have been reared—I have lived and live—near or with them; and I know no French family which has more worth, in the fullest meaning of the word.

RESULTS.

This speech had one result which was very important in all respects,—that of giving to the Rights a leader and speaker, which it needed in order to reply when necessary to Thiers, Gambetta, or Rouher. Besides that, it was a kind of second edition of the act deposing the Napoleonic dynasty, and it is for that reason that the Assembly has given and will give it as wide a circulation as possible. Therefore, it immediately resolved that it should be printed and sent to all the Communes of France. It is a well struck and hard blow at the Napoleonic cause, because it shows plainly the corruption of that reign, when even the prime necessities of our national existence—the equipments of the army—were at the mercy of the greed of the master and his courtiers. The peroration of the Duke's speech was a recommendation of military service to make honest men,—that is, compulsory service for all. Thiers' opposition to this important point will hardly amount to anything, after the unanimous agreement of the Assembly with this speech and its conclusions.

From these lines you may think that I am deceiving myself, and see many things in a speech. No. This is our way in France, and especially in Paris. Yes, we are Athenians, and this is the explanation of the matter: With an oration, Demosthenes moved them where he would. The National Assembly turns toward a Demosthenes who seems to appear on the horizon, with all that impetuous fire which characterizes us. All the reasonings and statements of fact make no impression on us, for we are French.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

With the exception of the oratorical fireworks, everybody is becoming quieted down, and, if M. Thiers were twenty years younger, France would go back to dancing, just as before her defeat. Judging by what many say, none would believe that Sedan and the Commune happened but yesterday; that we have three thousand million francs to pay in two years; and that we have lost two provinces, and that the enemy yet occupies a part of two departments. On the other hand, these departments, and especially these provinces, do not forget, and suffer more than one can tell. They tell by hundreds the fights, discussions, and contests of all kinds between the French and Prussians; they are worse than those which once took place between the Italians of Venice or Milan and the Austrians. I give one anecdote out of a thousand, so that you may have an idea of the mortal hatred between the two races,—a hatred which has lasted for ages, perhaps since the Rhine flowed between them, and which will probably last until the idea of a Federal European Republic has triumphed over all these fatal rivalries.

At Metz, recently, a little girl, 12 or 14 years old, was playing ball on some walk where there happened to be a Prussian General, accompanied by a couple of Aides. The child's ball happened to roll between the legs of the General. He picked it up, and, holding it out to the little girl, said to her, "Come and get it." "No," replied she; "I do not want it." "Why not?" said the General. "Because you are a Prussian." "I am not a Prussian,—I am a Bavarian." "Ah!" said the little girl,—"A servant of the Prussians, then. You can keep my ball." She went away, and the General, transferring his anger to the unlucky ball, which was not to blame, tramped on and burst it.

Perhaps, some day, the son of the General will marry the child, then a woman. It is possible that the sons of Barbarossa have a hard job. They were able, for a time to hold the Adriatic a captive, but never to marry her as the Venetian Doges did. If Metz or Lorraine ever become Prussian in head, heart, or tongue, dogs will become cats, and you become again Englishmen, and the subjects of Victoria Regina.

THE COUNCILS-GENERAL.

Thirty-eight Councils-General—that is about one-half of them—have sent to Mr. Thiers addresses to inform him that they oppose his course. Many failed to do this, not because they disagreed with him, but because the law forbids their meddling in political matters, and they did not believe they were allowed to send political addresses to the President of the Republic.

THE DUKE DE BROGLIE.

The Duke de Broglie, one of the leaders of the Catholic party in the National Assembly, has given up his position as Ambassador at London. Both political and family reasons urged him to take this step. The Duke, like D'Audiffret, is an avowed Orleanist, and consequently saw with regret Mr. Thiers retain the power, instead of foolishly handing it over to some Orleans Prince. The majority seem more and more decided to resist Mr. Thiers; perhaps even, when the time comes, and some important question, like that of the army, is taken up, to induce him to resign. De Broglie wishes to be at Paris, and in the National Assembly to help on this change, or to profit by it to help his friends, the Orleans Princes.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

So far as outside matters are concerned, the attempt of Don Carlos in Spain, and the eruption of Vesuvius, are our two great objects of interest for the moment. All amateurs of volcanic or political eruptions have started, or are starting, for those two countries, and in both peninsulas there are curious scenes to study. I have seen, in France, Italy, and South America, many of these cataclysms; there are singular analogies between the two, which do not, however, belong in this letter, and to which I can consequently merely momentarily allude. But it is more and more evident to me that, as the rain, wind, heat, and cold obey immutable laws, which cause them to come and go at certain times, so human revolutions are born, endure, and die away by virtue of other laws, perhaps the same, which make our free will very much like that of the ants and flies which come and go. How, why, and whence to go? How gladly would I say, if I knew.

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

But, while we are waiting to discover these laws, in order to move better in that sphere of action which they allow us, there has descended upon Paris and its environs swarms of black flies, which are inoffensive, but very ugly, and to which people have consequently attributed pestilential qualities. If any epidemic were to prevail in Paris just now,—the plague or the cholera,—these innocent flies would have been charged with being the authors of it. Moreover, with the same disposition to calumniate all which is ugly and abnormal, they have accused these insects of being not French, but Prussian. They were said to be a legacy of the invasion, resulting from the corpes buried in and around Paris; and that the result of this second invasion would be some great epidemic hitherto unknown. But the scientists have replied in different papers, stating that these flies are simply the ephemeral children of spring, very harmless and common at this time, but which have appeared in greater numbers than usual, and nothing more. This is even worse than the fable, for, instead of the *ridiculus mus*, we have merely an ephemeral fly.

REBUILDING PARIS.

Without moving as rapidly as Chicago, Paris is still steadily recovering from the disasters of the siege and the Commune. They are now preparing the scaffolding necessary for the reconstruction of the Column Vendome, which that wretch Courbet overthrew at the instigation of the Prussians. The Palace of the Legion of Honor, a charming little building which the Communists burned after having soiled it with their nameless orgies, where some common creature, the mistress of one of them, gave nocturnal festivals, ending with a saturnalia, is rising from its ruins. The Municipal Council has received forty-five plans for tramways and underground railroads in Paris, of which thirty-eight were at once rejected as impracticable; and they are now considering the seven others, especially one for a grand circular underground railway, of which I spoke to you in one of my recent letters. The reconstruction of the Hotel de Ville has been pretty nearly determined upon, and the Tuileries cleared off. But nothing has been decided as to the rebuilding of the latter. It will depend on whether we have a Republic or a Monarchy. If a King comes, the first thing he will have to do, will be to rebuild this old asylum of so many monarchies. As to whether he will have time to re-build it in these disturbed times, is more than doubtful. One of the Professors in the Museum of Natural History, Mr. Milne-Edwards, has been instructed to restore the Jarden des Plantes on the old plan; that is, with at least one specimen of every known animal. As many of the old inhabitants of the garden were eaten during the siege, there are many places to be filled, and Mr. Milne-Edwards is buying on all hands. At the sale of a menagerie, he bought at one time a lot of apes, mandrils, baboons, etc. For an agouti he paid 200 francs; for a Polar bear, 1,000; for two lions, 51,750. He also bought two dromedaries, an African hedgehog, three kangaroos, a Thibetan bear, many parrots, a condor, and five pelicans.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The new Opera House, which is almost entirely completed without, is well advanced within, and, it is said, will be ready by winter. It is 220 feet high 400 deep, and 310 wide. The foundation walls go down over 30 feet. The hall is 242 feet from the rear of the stage to the front boxes; the stage is 95 feet deep and 162 wide; the green room is 53 feet by 341, and the width of the grand stairway is 55 feet. They say that the acoustic qualities will be excellent, but you know that nothing can be told about that until the auditorium is completed and fitted up. Therefore, when a certain degree of perfection in that respect has been obtained in a hall, they do not dare to touch it. So, at the Conservatory of Music, that paradise of the lovers of melody, and which is said to have a rival nowhere, not even in Italy, some years ago they slightly changed the arrangement of the seats in order to accommodate more people. But they found that, by doing it, they had completely changed the acoustics of the hall, so that the Conservatory was ruined. They had to at once put things back as they were, when the music at once regained its sonorous purity and its hearers.

AN OLD INHABITANT.

They have made at Mentona,—that is, in the mountains near that city,—a very curious discovery; the remains of a man who lived during the Stone Age. The skeleton rests on a bed of sandy earth, lying on the left side; the legs drawn up, the arms crossed; looking as if sleeping, and very well preserved. The head, which seems to be petrified, is hardly changed. It is covered with a brown liquid, and engirdled with stones and threaded shells. Two bone arrowheads are stuck on the temples, like ornaments. Round about lie many articles in stone,—hatchets, knives, etc.,—and numerous bones belonging to hares. This mummy, which evidently belongs to the Stone Age of our continent,—that is, which goes further back than the mummies of Egypt, and perhaps so far as to be utterly beyond our knowledge,—utterly disproves the pretty-generally received fable of the degeneracy of man. This individual is of medium height, and with head, hands, body, and feet, of ordinary dimensions. If we are his degenerate descendants, he was a very remarkable dwarf, which is unlikely.

THE LARYNGOSCOPE.

Paris has always many visitors, and it is now announced that many more are to come, among them many Asiatics, who intend to study our civilization, in which they succeed very well, notwithstanding the strange mistakes they sometimes make, like the one which I will tell you, to conclude:

It was at the Grand Hotel, on the boulevard. There were a large number of Japanese there, and among them a son of the Tycoon. One of our celebrated singers, and the inventor of a laryngoscope, intended for the examination of the interior of the throat, to see if there is any trouble there, called on the Japanese to show them his instrument, and proposed to them to try it on them. The son of the Tycoon refused to be the subject of the experiment, but invited one of his attendants to try it. The Secretary, too good a courtier to refuse, opened his mouth, and quietly allowed the instrument to be inserted.

But oh! sad fortune! The Secretary had just left the table, where he had dined very well. The laryngoscope, tickling his throat, caused him to at once throw up all he had eaten, as if he had been in a Roman *vomitorium*. The young Tycoon, and all the Japanese who were with him, at once broke out into shouts of admiration, and urged the singer—who did not understand this success, which he had taken for a defeat when he saw what happened to the unhappy young Japanese—to insert the instrument into the throat of each one of them.

The truth is, that these gentlemen had taken the laryngoscope for an instrument to cause vomiting. They had dined well, and had but one regret, that they were too full to be able to begin over again. This fortunate instrument allowed them to do it. They applauded it, and, so soon as the operation was performed, all, including the amazed singer, went back to dinner, swearing that they would introduce it into Japan on their return. EMILE CARREY.

#### The Police in the West Division.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: Noticing in the columns of your valuable paper several true and just remarks about the protection of the West Side by the police under Captain French, I would like to have you notice another instance: Within one year, one house, in the vicinity of Jackson and Throop streets, has been entered four times, once in the daytime, by burglars. The last entry occurred day before yesterday, when they stood in the back yard, close to the railing, and cut the whole panel out of the storm-door, and then forced open the inside door, and pretty generally ransacked the house, during the absence of the family. Indeed, it is a very rare thing to see a policeman patrolling his beat. I have been in the neighborhood at all hours, day and night, and do not remember of having seen one.

VICTIM.

CHICAGO, June 6.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: Will you allow me space in your valuable paper to explain to your readers something in connection with our police force that perhaps are not generally known by them. Take, for instance, the district allotted to the men stationed at the Union Park Sub-Station, which is all that part of the city west of Sheldon street and north of Harrison to Twelfth street, containing about fifty miles of street to guard, for which there are just sixteen policemen, two of whom are detailed as station-keepers, and one in Union Park,—leaving thirteen men to patrol fifty miles of street. Residents in that locality can see by this how much protection they have. Let any one take a map of that district and make his own calculations. Then, there is scarcely a day but our Sergeant is called on to send some of his men to other parts of the city; so you can take the number so engaged from the number mentioned above. No wonder, then, that the "tide of crime" you speak about is "sweeping over the West Division." The fact of the matter is, Captain French has not men enough to give one policeman to twenty squares. The West Division, with its immense population, has less than one hundred policemen. Give the Captain men enough, and, my word for it, he will take care of the thieves, and the "demoralization" you speak of will disappear.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

CHICAGO, June 5.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS

Crutches, Trusses, Ear Trumpets, Galvanic Batteries, Supporters, Skeletons, Manikins, Schools, Dry Instruments made to order.

BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.

Agents for Geo. Tiemann's Celebrated Instruments. Send for price list.

## THAT GARDEN AGAIN.

**Conference Between Citizens and the Proprietors of the Proposed West Side Pleasure-Ground—The Projectors Claim That the Institution Will Be Pirated—Nothing Definite Agreed Upon.**

The citizens opposed to the erection of a place of amusement on the square between Madison and Washington, and Elizabeth and Ada streets, met last evening in the American Insurance Building, at the corner of Sheldon and Madison streets. Dr. Davies called the meeting to order. Mr. W. H. Wells was called to the chair, and Mr. Augustus H. Van Buren acted as Secretary.

Dr. Davies stated that the Mayor and Corporation Counsel had promised to protect the citizens in their rights, and also the proprietors of the proposed building. No license would be given for that establishment, or in its vicinity.

Mr. Humphreyville, on behalf of the proprietors, said it was never intended to sell ardent spirits or malt liquors in the Theatre, but to put up a first-class establishment. If he remembered correctly, there was a stipulation in the lease that no liquors should be sold. They intended selling ice-cream, building fountains, and running a first-class business. They expected to have it ready for the Fourth of July celebration.

Dr. Davies thought there was no restriction as to liquor.

Mr. Humphreyville said if his memory was not at fault, there was a restriction, and he thought the parties would be willing to sign a paper to that effect, to the satisfaction of the citizens.

Mr. Van Buren moved that the meeting adjourn subject to the call of the Committee.

Mr. Humphreyville said they wished to act peaceably in the matter, but they had laid out money and would like to know what the objections demanded. It would be very unpleasant if the proprietors of the place and the meeting should be pitted in opposition. The place would be ready for the inspection of the Committee in a few days.

Mr. Van Buren's motion was carried.

## TRACY'S RAILROADS.

**John F. Elected President of Six Different Roads Yesterday.**

Among other things, the various railroad meetings yesterday, no less than six annuals being held at the general offices of the Chicago & Northwestern, on North Union street. There were in attendance a large number of the principal stockholders, and the various actions passed off with the utmost quietness. Stock to the amount of about $27,000,000 was voted in the election of the Chicago & Northwestern, which resulted as follows:

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## THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

**Two Commissioners Hereafter to Constitute a Quorum—Full Fledged Firemen.**

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners held a regular semi weekly meeting at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, Brendan Falconi in the chair. Present, Commissioners Sheridan and Davis.

The Secretary read the minutes of several previous meetings, and itappeared that Commissioner Davis was credited with being present at the session of June 3.

Commissioner Davis said he was not present, and the record was, therefore, erroneous.

The Secretary was confident that he had seen him or his shadow somewhere around the City Hall.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Talcott took part, and called the Secretary for being an extremely young man, Commissioner Davis was asked to allowing the minutes to remain as they were.

Commissioner Sheridan said it sometimes happened that there were but two of the Commissioners in attendance, and as three were a quorum, nothing could be legally done. He suggested hereafter, two constitute a quorum. The motion was agreed to.

Upon the recommendation of the Fire Marshal, the following named men were appointed regular members of the Fire Department, they having served satisfactorily during their probation: Patrick H. McDade, Patrick Kelly, James Cahill, George M. Cornell, Henry McCuen, Thomas Fitzgerald, Jr., Jerry J. Dewey, James Albee, Taomas O'Leary, John Donnelly, Charles P. Tarries, and John Boad.

Arthur J. Calder, assistant foreman of the steamer Wahaska, was appointed foreman, vice Charles Brown, resigned.

An order from the Common Council, directing the location of a fire-alarm box at the corner of Douglas place and Halsted street, was referred to the Superintendent of the fire-alarm telegraph, with instructions to put up a box and pay for it out of the fortuitous appropriations.

On motion, Commissioner Sheridan was appointed a Committee of one to confer with the Corporation Counsel as to the power of the Board to regulate the sale of fire works and petroleum.

The Fire Marshal suggested that the erection of wooden smoke houses be prohibited but no action was paid to him.

Assistant Marshal Petrie presented a communication from a lady who claims that a front foot of ground, formerly occupied by the Coventry Engine House, belonged to her. Petrie was requested to tell her to go to the Board of Public Works, and if she proved that the foot belonged to her, she would have it.

The Board then adjourned.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**"BARON BLEUE."**

The weather operated unfavorably upon the attendance at the Academy of Music last night, and succeed in depriving a large number of people of the pleasure of enjoying the best performance of the week. The very fact that the audience was smaller than usual seemed to stimulate the actors to an unusual degree of zeal and good feeling; and "Baron Bleue" was given as it has rarely been given in this city. Mr. Frederick Allen took the part of Spiritz, and succeeded, in several instances, in working up the audience to an extraordinary pitch of enthusiasm, which terminated in a triple encore of the drinking scene at the close of the third act. Miss Wall was in her best vein, and had no difficulty in establishing herself on the most cordial terms with the audience. Altogether, the performance, altogether. To night "La Belle Helene" will be given for the fifth time. Almee's benefit, Mons. Barron appearing as Orpin.

**BLANCHE TUCKER'S CONCERT.**

The stormy weather was also to blame in that it interfered with one of the best Grand Opera and Concert entertainments of the season to be given before an audience by no means commensurate with the merits of the entertainment. The programme was a thoroughly artistic one, and the admirable manner in which Miss Tucker and her capable co-dispersers acquitted themselves entitles the concert to a more extended comment than can be given at this time. It is not often that so many artists of note is so thoroughly successful in an artistic sense, and it is to be hoped that last night's concert, from beginning to end, may be repeated.

## THE CIVIL ENGINEERS.

**Closing Session of the Convention of American Civil Engineers—Interesting Papers on Bridges, Tunnels, etc.—Committees Appointed.**

The American Society of Civil Engineers met yesterday morning in the Council Chamber, President E. S Chesbrough in the chair, the Secretary being Mr. Gabriel Lovenah, of New York.

**VOTES OF THANKS**

were passed to the various railroad managers for free transportation to the members; to O. B. Green, of this city, for the trip on the lake; to the Civil Engineers' Club of the North west, for favors conferred; and to the Common Council, for the use of its chamber.

**ADDITIONAL DELEGATES.**

The following named gentlemen were reported as having arrived since the day before: Theodore Alier, of New York; Moses Love, of Milwaukee; Walter Katte, of Pittsburgh; General W. S. Smith, of Chicago; Richard P. Potts, of Chicago; Henry Lasbenry, of East St. Louis; J. P. Gould, of Middleton, New York; B. B. Farren, of Greenfield, Mass.; and Ira F. Stanley, of New York.

**A PRIZE FOR AN ESSAY.**

It was decided to offer a prize of not less than $1,000, every year, for the best essay on engineering, and to appoint a Committee of Selection from the East, and two from the West, to consider the best means of increasing the interest. They were going to offer a prize for the best essay to be read at a jubilee like the Boston affair. They would not be open on Sundays. They were negotiating now for Park Row Music Hall. They wanted the good will of everybody. They were willing to put in the lease a provision binding them not to sell liquor on or open on Sundays. There would be no dancing halls on the grounds. They believed the institution would do more good to the West Side than anything ever brought to it. The building would not be quite as large an affair as the Boston concern. They intended to make it a permanent thing if it would pay, but did not intend to sell tea and lemonade. They were not in the tea trade. [Laughter.]

George Mann said they had better strike the whole lease out, and let the squares stand.

Mr. Green went on. They had laid out thousands of dollars already; they had a right to do so upon the West Side; he understood that they got their false information on the subject from the Sunday *Times*; he did not know who gave the information; supposed somebody's cow was to be used for a garden, and that the writer associated beer with it; they would strike out anything; could be certain that Thomas and Thomas did not sell beer at his garden in New York; was never there.

Mr. Van Buren said a fellow could go in there with his hat on, and a cigar in his mouth, and his girl by his side, and sit down at a table and drink beer.

There was an animated discussion as to whether Thomas floated his music with beer or not. Those who had drank it there insisted that he had.

Mr. H. L. Culver did not think the meeting should set with a hatchet. They might add a clause to the Committee, six more, say, and adjourn until some other time.

Mr. Green. The open air concerts would consist of music, and persons walking round before the opera, when they could go in and see the play; persons should pay for going into the garden; the same pay would admit them into the Opera; the rough class would not pay them for the music which was never had in Chicago; was aware that they were in the midst of parks, but did not think two or three more would hurt any one; the stage would be 80x50 feet, longer than any other stage in the city; they would have stars, and opera, and comedy, a finer performance than they generally have there; though they would not say a word against the Academy; it was a first class institution.

A voice. Are the waiters to be young ladies?

Mr. Green. What waiters? [Laughter.]

They did not want any waiters; they would have persons in costume walking through their Italian, French, and German scenery, to represent natives; they had not thought of having ice cream at all; they thought that a matter of stage in warm weather; they would never apply for a license to sell liquor; they intended to have the opening on Madison street; they would call it the Windsor Opera; they intended opening on the Fourth; they had laid out thousands of dollars; they would like to know then what the objections were; that is what he was at hand.

The Committee was increased by adding the following: J. M. Avery, Robert C. Wright, John Miller, Philo Carpenter, Judge Hale, and W. H. Wells.

Mr. Van Buren moved that the meeting adjourn subject to the call of the Committee.

Mr. Humphreyville said they wished to act peaceably in the matter, but they had laid out money and would like to know what the objections demanded. It would be very unpleasant if the proprietors of the place and the meeting should be pitted in opposition. The place would be ready for the inspection of the Committee in a few days.

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## POLITICAL.

(Continued from First Page.)

Mr. Wilson was Mr. Colfax, who entered from his room as soon as he heard the former had been selected, and shook him by the hand. Mr. Pomeroy, at the time, occupied the chair of the presiding officer, the River and Harbor bill being under consideration. With the exception of a few Senators who gathered round the telegrams, the others paid attention to the business in progress.

Vice President Colfax, this evening, expressed himself in the spirit of his telegram sent to Colonel John W. Foster, Chairman of the Indiana State Committee.

President Grant, immediately after his nomination, was informed of the fact by telegrams from William Orton, George H. Stewart, and several others. He was attending to business at the time in his office. He remarked to friends this evening, after returning from his ride, that the announcement occasioned him no surprise, as the delegates had been instructed to vote for him, and the proceedings yesterday showed that this would be the result. Nevertheless, he was highly gratified that the nomination was unanimous, and felt under obligations to his countrymen, who, through their delegates, so emphatically endorsed him both in their speeches and by their votes, which showed that the vile slanders uttered against him found no believers among his friends.

IN NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The nomination of Grant and Wilson at Philadelphia to-day has been received in New York without demonstration of any sort. As a topic of conversation, it lasted scarcely till nightfall. The *World* is more bitter then ever toward Greeley, and is publishing extracts from old *Tribunes* in which Greeley speaks of Democrats in general in most uncomplimentary terms. The *Express* and *News*, both Democratic advocates of Greeley, condemn and ridicule the *World's* raking over ancient editorials. The *News* insists that the *World* is at bottom in favor of Victoria Woodhull.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The Republicans here fired one hundred guns in the City Hall Park on the announcement of the renomination of President Grant. Despatches from many of the principal cities state that the Republicans fired guns in honor of the nomination of Grant and Wilson to-day. There is great enthusiasm.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 6.—The *Herald*, to-morrow, says: "The nomination of the President was a foregone conclusion. He was not only strongest, but the only available Republican candidate. With him as the standard bearer, success is morally certain. Wilson is substituted for Colfax on the ground of expediency,—for high favor in which he stands with the Southern blacks; the partiality expressed for him by the workingmen of the North; his unmistakable strength in New England, and his general popularity. Nothing but an opposition coalition, Democrats included, will suffice to make an impression against Grant and Wilson, and the only available basis for such a coalition is the independent joint-stock Liberal ticket of Greeley and Brown."

The *Sun* says: "Nobody imagined the Convention would nominate anybody else for President but Grant. The office-holders and military ring settled this long ago. Colfax was thrown overboard and Wilson nominated, in part to spite Sumner, but it will lose Indiana to Grant and the office-holders in October, and this will go a long way toward defeating Grant himself in November."

The *Tribune*, to-morrow, says: "The Convention did its work with neatness and despatch. The man who had patronage to use secured its vote for a second term. Grant is nominated. The man who had no patronage to use could not secure its vote. Colfax is set aside with the contemptuous argument of the negro delegate, that he saw no objection to swapping horses in the middle of the stream provided you get a better horse. The American people propose to complete the swap which Philadelphia left only half finished, and in November swap the whole ticket for a better one." The *Tribune* reckons the wanton sacrifice of Colfax will more than equal the gains of the Administration in Indiana, as well as a serious blow throughout the country. With union, harmony, and effort, Pennsylvania and Indiana are within the grasp of the opposition, and the party which carries them in October carries the nation in November.

The *Times* says: "Such a scene as that witnessed yesterday at Philadelphia is unprecedented in our history. The feeling entertained for Grant was more cordial and affectionate than his best friends ventured to represent it. There is no doubt that Grant is much stronger with the people than ordinary politicians supposed, and they will elect him by a larger majority than in 1868. Wilson owes his nomination in a great measure to his own hard services and high character, but must also thank Sumner for some share in bringing it about. The delegates were determined to express their opinion of the shameful slanders Sumner poured out against the President by giving his fellow-Senator a place on the ticket." The *Times* thinks if the question of Sumner's re-election were to come up in Massachusetts now the people would reject him.

IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—The *Volksblatt* will, to-morrow, say concerning the National Republican Convention, that "The result of the Convention has verified its predictions. General Grant was nominated, and the usual resolutions were adopted. Colfax was dropped for Henry Wilson. This result, too, is not surprising. Of Colfax's eminent fitness as a parliamentarian there is no doubt. He is considered by both Democrats and Republicans as one of the best presiding officers the annals of Congress can show. His decisions have always been fair and impartial. His knowledge and experience are great; but he had offended many of his friends who had worked hard to secure his nomination in 1868. When asked by them, after his inauguration, to lend them his influence with the President, he refused, on the ground that the Vice President had nothing to do with the distribution of offices, and they vowed vengeance for what they considered his ingratitude. A man's enemies are always more active than his friends, especially if the latter know that he will not reward their exertions. So Mr. Colfax will probably disappear from the political stage."

Of the platform the *Volksblatt* speaks rather irreverently: "The platform demands Civil Service reform, which had been laughed at by the politicians in Congress. The politicians of either party do not mean to reform the Civil Service any more than they intend to abolish the franking privilege, which has also been demanded by the Philadelphia resolutions. The platform demands a tariff which shall adjust duties so as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor, and promoting the industries and prosperity of the whole country. This is a humbug. Duties are taxes, and taxes are burthens whether they are clothed in fine phrases or not. The idea that the prosperity of a country can be promoted by taxation is ridiculous. The question is here: Can taxes be so imposed as to secure the necessary revenue with the least hardship to the people? This question, neither the Philadelphia nor the Cincinnati Convention has approached; nor will the politicians touch it until the people have learned to understand it, and will give effective expression to their will. The assurance that the public lands shall not be given away to corporations is not distinguished by the charm of novelty. It would be a novelty, however, if Congress would make up its mind to live up to it. So far, Congress has not developed any disposition to do so. The resolution concerning bounties to the soldiers, we remember to have read before; but, as nobody has manifested the wicked intent to stop these bounties, it does not mean much. That the relations between capital and labor should be recognized and protected, is a declaration looking to practical electioneering more than to practical legislation. We confess our inability to fathom its meaning. We are refreshed, however, by the assertion that the claim for female suffrage shall be treated with respectful consideration. Do our politicians fear the candidacy of Victoria Woodhull, or do they dread a charge of a bloomer brigade, led by the crisp Dr. Mary Walker? The platform says many beautiful things. All platforms do. But the difficulty, as Charles Francis Adams so well puts it in his letter, is not as to professions, but as to their execution. There is the *rub!*"

The results of the Convention were received to-day with general satisfaction among the Republicans. The announcement of Grant's nomination was made on 'Change, and was followed by enthusiastic demonstrations of applause.

The *Gazette* to-morrow will say that "Grant was nominated with an enthusiasm that was spontaneous and overwhelming. There were a few men in the Convention, doubtless, who would have preferred another candidate, but these were overborne by the sweeping sentiment of the mass, and gracefully yielded to that which the people had predetermined. As it was in 1864 when Mr. Lincoln was nominated, so it was at Philadelphia yesterday. Leaders once trusted arrayed themselves against Grant. He was most bitterly assailed, not only by his political opponents, but by many who had been prominent in the Republican party. Newspapers have been unsparing in their criticisms, and many of them have been reckless in their abuse. Investigation committees to the number of twenty were appointed for the purpose of breaking his Administration, and even his family were not exempt from the vulgar attacks of his relentless opponents. But his accusers have been driven into disgrace, and so completely has all opposition to him in the Republican party vanished, that no candidate was named at Philadelphia in opposition to him, and every vote in that large and representative body was cast for U. S. Grant. This is the work of the people, as was the nomination of Lincoln in 1864, and the first nomination of Grant in 1868. Politicians wavered on all three occasions, but the people were firm, and so determined and enthusiastic that at the final hour no one dared to interfere to prevent the consummation of their wishes. In announcing the nomination of Grant, then, we have merely to say that the people did it. It is not the work of political traders, but the work of the honest masses. It will be received as such everywhere throughout the nation, and will be confirmed at the polls in November. Whatever may be said of fitness of other men for the position, we are proud to say there are many men in the Republican party eminently fit for the high office of President. No one has the strength of Grant, and Grant is strong because the people follow him, have tried him, and have never been disappointed. He proved a successful General, and he has proved, notwithstanding trivial faults, a good President. Therefore, he has been wisely chosen for a second term, and the choice more nearly represents the unanimous sentiment of the Republicans than any other that could have been made. The Convention saw fit to nominate a new man for the office of Vice President, but it took care in making that change to avoid a repetition of the blunder committed in 1864, when Hamlin was laid aside to make way for Andrew Johnson. The name of Henry Wilson is well-known to the people of the United States; his sympathies have been in all things with the people; he is a man who sprang from the people, and in his long career in public life he has carefully guarded the rights of his fellow-men, contending for the equality of all; besides, he is a pure man, and one who is calculated to honor any office more than the office can honor him. This is saying all that need be said about Henry Wilson in this connection. Wilson was not chosen over Colfax because of any deficiency on the part of the latter. Nothing could be said in favor of Wilson that could not be said of Colfax. Both are as nearly equal in popularity, in real worth, and, in point of fitness for the office, are so much alike in general, that the choice could not have turned except upon sectional considerations. It was this, we doubt not, that turned the scale in favor of Wilson. Western Republicans will say, since the office has not been given to the West, it is well that it has gone East, and upon that glorious old State which has always been true to the principles of the Republican party, especially as one of the Senators of that State has lately betrayed his trust, and fallen a victim to personal vanity and aspirations that could not be gratified. In speaking of the two candidates it adds that, together they were leaders among those who made the record of the Republican party, which is written all over the history of the last twelve years, and that record is the platform upon which Grant and Wilson stand together as candidates for the suffrage of the people. For these candidates, and the principles they represent, all those who desire to secure to the present and the future the legitimate results of the war will contend firmly, and we have no misgivings as to the result."

IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—The *Democrat's* editorial to-morrow will say: "By the renomination of Grant, the Philadelphia Convention has recorded the deliberate judgment of the masses of the Republican party. Proof against the assaults of his enemies, Grant's unanimous indorsement is a fitting response to the malignant vituperation of his Senatorial detractors. The men who have been conspicuous as his assailants, while unduly magnifying their own influence and importance, have greatly under-estimated the nation's appreciation of his great services. The renomination of Grant will be hailed with an enthusiasm akin to that which thrilled the nation when the shattered hopes of the Rebellion laid down their arms at Appomattox. The feelings of gratitude which then swelled the bosoms of the people will now find new expression, and, while politicians will be taught how little the people care for their personal quarrels and resentments, they will also learn that the Republic is not ungrateful to those who offer their lives in her defence. Nor is it wholly on account of Grant's distinguished military services that he is now honored by being again placed in nomination. If his military campaigns were successful, his record as a civilian is no less admirable. He has proved himself a safe Executive, and has fulfilled the expectations of those who placed him where he is. His Administration, tried by the severest standard of comparison, has been conspicuously successful in all that pertains to the honor and welfare of the nation; his opponents will have hard work to persuade the people of the United States that they are utterly miserable in the face of the grand facts of a Union restored, life and property made secure, the financial credit stable and improving, the expenses of the Government reduced, taxes lessened, the debt being paid off, and all the diversified interests and industries of the land growing and thriving in harmonious development, and with unexampled prosperity. The commercial and business interests of the country demand reform; and while there may be some defects by the belief that, in addition to his great ability as a statesman, he has a sympathy and popularity with the laboring masses that will unite them in harmonious and enthusiastic support of the Republican party. It is in vain for the Democracy to attempt to marshal their scattered forces against this ticket. In attempting to sow dissension in the Republican ranks they have implanted an element of discord in the present financial policy of the Government it has the merit of being firm and consistent, and to exchange it for the inextricable confusion that would inevitably result from placing so erratic a person as Mr. Greeley at the head of affairs, would inflict incalculable injury upon the country. The name of Henry Wilson is fitly associated with that of Grant, and our gratification at his nomination is greatly enhanced in their own, which bids fair to culminate in a promiscuous stampede of its rank and file. We feel quite sure that the verdict of the people in November will justify the action of the Philadelphia Convention, and that under the leadership of Grant and Wilson the Republican party will add one more to the unbroken series of brilliant victories that have marked its career since 1860."

A hundred guns were fired to-day in honor of the nominations. The headquarters of the Republican County Committee were crowded with people to-night, and all were pleased with the action of the Convention and sanguine of the election of the ticket. The *Democrat* and *Staats Zeitung* offices were serenaded, and a large crowd assembled before them, blocking the streets. The former office was decorated with flags and lanterns and there was a fine display of calcium lights and fire works.

IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 6.—The news of the Philadelphia nominations was received with every manifestation of satisfaction. A salute of one hundred guns was fired late in the day. The nomination of Wilson is received with general approval, much to the surprise of many, who imagined that, should Colfax be defeated, it would seriously impair the vote in this State. Such will not be the result, however, as the Republican party is a unit for the whole ticket.

IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 6.—The unanimous nomination of President Grant, although anticipated, is hailed with enthusiasm by the Republicans, while the honor bestowed on Massachusetts by selecting Senator Wilson for the second highest office, is especially gratifying, and calls forth hearty congratulations.

IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 6.—One hundred guns were fired this evening in honor of the Philadelphia nominations.

AT MATTOON, ILL.

MATTOON, Ill., June 6.—Grant, as yet, has no brothers-in-law in this city; but Captain Harlan and Ed. Buck, two men who have brilliant anticipations of such possible event, and, in furtherance of that expectation, and also from the fact that no one else was likely to ratify the nomination of the great national gift-receiver, concluded to do it themselves. They therefore mustered a fife and drum, with some dozen boys, nine white and three colored, part of whom are making the welkin ring with shouts for Greeley. Put Mattoon down largely for Greeley.

IN FORT SCOTT, KAN.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., June 6.—A national salute is being fired for Grant and Wilson, and the organization of a Grant and Wilson Club. To-day the campaign opened. Kansas will give an overwhelming majority for the National Republican ticket.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—Colonel Behans' Battery, Louisiana Legion, late Washington Artillery, fired one hundred guns in honor of the Philadelphia nominees. An impromptu ratification meeting is being held in Lafayette Square, addressed by prominent Republicans. The *National Republican* office is covered with flags and mottoes. The Republican headquarters are decorated. A salute was also fired at Baton Rouge.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The West Virginia Delegates to the Baltimore Convention for Greeley.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Authentic information has been received that nine out of the ten delegates to the Baltimore Convention, chosen from West Virginia, are for Greeley. Allan T. Caperton, of Monroe County, a warm Greeley man, heads the delegation.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

The failure of the Democrats to carry Oregon, which is usually deemed a Democratic State, is not deemed by politicians as promising very good results for a straight out ticket in November next.

### Where the President Gets His Opinions.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A recent conversation of the President creates much amusement in political circles. One of his supporters remarked to him that he feared that the Greeley movement was a very strong one, and it might end in defeating the Administration next November. The President, much surprised, replied, "Why, that is not General Babcock's opinion."

### The Oregon Election.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—An official telegram, dated Portland, Oregon, to-day, says the Republicans have wiped out the Democrats, Greeleites, and all, electing their Representative and a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

## RELIGIOUS.

### Meeting of the Fox River Baptist Association at Morris.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., June 6.—The Fox River Baptist Association has just closed its annual session at this place. About 150 delegates from other churches were present, and a large attendance from the laity. A powerful sermon was delivered to a crowded audience yesterday morning by Dr. Evarts, of Chicago, in opposition to the theory of Darwin. A contribution was made to the Chicago University, in which four citizens of Grundy County contributed $3,000.

### State Congregational Association of Indiana.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 6.—To-day the State Congregation Association of Indiana convened in this city. Rev. H. L. Bennett, of Indianapolis, delivered the opening sermon. He will doubtless be elected Moderator. The appointment of committees and other preliminary arrangements will be made to-morrow. There are about 50 in attendance, and more delegates are to arrive.

## INDIANA.

### The Case of Durgin, the Alleged Embezzler at Fort Wayne.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, June 6.—The late Post Office defaulter and loan association embezzler, Geo. W. Durgin, Jr., formerly Deputy Postmaster, was taken from his confinement into the Criminal Court room to-day, for trial. A motion was made by his counsel that the amounts, dates, and who from should be shown before further action is taken. The motion was taken under advisement, and will be decided to-morrow. It is simply to gain time, and, if possible, take advantage of the tricks to secure delay in his ultimate conviction.

### The Races at Cambridge City.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., June 6.—The attendance at the races to-day was very good. In the 4 year old race eight started; won by L. L. Dorsey's Fleety Gold Dust. Time, 2:40¼; 2:41½; 2:52¼. In the 2:35 pacing race six started; won by Chieftain in three straight heats. Time, [illegible], 2:28¾, 2:29½. Burnside and Maggie were distanced in the first heat. To-morrow the race for 5 year olds will take place, and the race for the $2,000 purse. This will be the great day of the races, as the horses are celebrated. A very exciting time is expected.

### War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The area of cloudy weather and rain north of the Ohio Valley will extend eastward over the northern portion of the Middle States to-night, and possibly over the southern portion by and on Friday morning, and probably over New England on Friday. A diminishing pressure, southerly to westerly winds and increasing cloudiness for the Southern States. Rising barometer, northerly to westerly winds and clearing weather will extend eastward over Wisconsin and Illinois by Friday morning. Brisk winds are probable for the Lower Lakes on Friday, but dangerous ones are not anticipated.

### Strike of Railroad Employes.

GALVESTON, July 6.—The employes on the Hamilton & Texas Central Railroad struck on account of a new order of the Company which relieves the Company of all damages on account of injuries or death of employes, though caused by negligence of other employes. Ten engines are reported disabled at Hempstead by the removal of portions of their works. Much excitement prevails. No act of personal violence has occurred. All trains, except mail trains, have stopped.

### Baltimore Live Stock Market.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—Cattle quiet; very best sold at 7@7½c; that generally rated first quality 6@7c; medium or good fair quality, 5@6c; receipts, 989 head; sales, 889 head.

Hogs in fair demand and lower, at 5¼@6¼c; receipts, 8,980 head.

Sheep—Good supply and in fair demand, at 4@6½c; receipts, 3,749 head.

## WASHINGTON.

### Endeavors Still Being Made to Save the Treaty of Washington.

### Mr. Johnson's Testimony Concerning the Buell Records.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE BUELL RECORDS.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—President Johnson, in giving his testimony before the Buell Investigating Committee, carefully avoided making any unfavorable reflections upon General Buell, for whom he has no unfriendly feeling. The Administration members of the Committee, in order to divert attention from the issue between Grant and Buell, in respect to Shiloh, are seeking to make a side-issue between Johnson and Buell. The ex-President appreciates these tactics, and has refused to fall into the trap. In respect to the missing records, Mr. Johnson and his Secretaries, Colonel S. Moore and Rives, state that their invariable practice was: When papers were wanted belonging to the files of a department to make an executive order for them in writing, which, being filed, would show where the papers were, and be a voucher for their production. In this case, no such form was observed, and there is a dispute between the officials in the War Office whether the papers were delivered directly to Badeau or sent by Holt to the War Department. In this connection, President Johnson's Secretaries recall the fact that when he took away his papers, in March, 1869, according to the practice of all former Presidents, Judge Holt actually threatened a suit if they were not returned. This zeal for preserving records is in striking contrast with the favors shown to Badeau.

AN ENDEAVOR BEING MADE TO SAVE THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

An effort is now being made by the State Department and the British Minister to make some arrangement by which the failure of the Treaty will be averted. Very little hope is felt on the British side that their efforts will be successful. It has been suggested by Mr. Sumner, that date of the arbitration at Geneva, on the 15th of June, be postponed by a joint-note or exchange of notes between the two Governments, and it is possible this plan may be adopted. England does not seem anxious to push the matter until after Congress shall adjourn.

[To the Associated Press.]

BILLS APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President to-day signed the Tax and Tariff bill.

VETO.

The bill for the relief of Thomas B. Baldwin, of Lexington, Mo., for property destroyed by the Federal forces during the war, has been vetoed by the President, on grounds precisely similar to those in the Best case, namely; that its payment would invite the presentation of claims for very large amounts, and that it is a matter of bounty rather than of right.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Washington specials say: "The Spanish Government, profiting by the example set by the British Government in dealing with the United States in regard to indirect claims, has notified its Minister here that the only conditions upon which Dr. Houard can be immediately released, is that the United States ask for it as a favor, and not on the ground that he is an American citizen. If the United States, however, should persist in declaring Dr. Houard an American citizen, the Spanish Government will be compelled to enter into an investigation to disprove that claim, and, in the meantime, retain Dr. Houard as a prisoner. A member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs states that this is the first fruits of our new Spanish policy."

NOT RESIGNED.

On inquiry at the Executive Mansion, it is ascertained that Mr. Fish has not, as reported, tendered his resignation as Secretary of State.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Major Benjamin Alvord, to be Paymaster General, with the rank of Colonel; Lieutenant Colonels L. C. Easton and Stewart Van Vliet, to be Assistant Quartermaster Generals, with rank of Colonel; Majors Alexander Montgomery, Tredwell Moore, H. C. Rawson, A. R. Eddy, and Rufus Saxton, to be Deputy Quartermaster Generals, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonels; Captain Wm. Mayer, H. M. Enos, and Benjamin C. Card, to be Quartermaster with rank of Major; C. E. Noteware, Coiner of the United States Branch Mint, at Carson City, Nev.; Lewis Zahn, Collector of Internal Revenue Ninth District of Ohio, Robert H. Milroy, Superintendent of the Indian Affairs in Washington Territory; John M. Thatcher, Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. STEWART called up the House bill to prevent and punish attempts to obstruct the administration of justice in the Courts of the United States, which was passed.

CLEARING HOUSE EXCHANGE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported House bill to facilitate clearing-house exchange, which was passed.

CHANDLER REPLIES TO SUMNER.

Mr. CHANDLER said he desired a few moments' indulgence for the purpose of vindicating the memory of the late Secretary Stanton from the slanderous attack which had been made against it in the speech of Mr. Sumner, lately delivered in the Senate. He had intended to reply to this slander at some length, but the able defence and vindication which had already been pronounced by others on the Senate floor had rendered that task somewhat unnecessary. He would, however, occupy a few moments in reference to that subject. Mr. Chandler sent to the Clerk's desk, and caused to be read, an extract from Mr. Sumner's speech referring to Mr. Stanton, and the last interview between him and the Senator from Massachusetts, in which Mr. Sumner represents Mr. Stanton as speaking in derogatory terms of General Grant; also sundry extracts from the speech of Mr. Stanton delivered at Steubenville, O., during the last Presidential campaign. Mr. Chandler said he could scarcely imagine a better vindication of Mr. Stanton, and proof of his high appreciation of General Grant, than his own words. Mr. Chandler said he had seen Mr. Stanton almost every day during the late war, and heard him, on numerous occasions, speak of General Grant in the highest possible terms, and express the utmost confidence in his great, his transcendent abilities, in civil as well as in his military capacity. So also had he heard President Grant express his warmest feelings of respect and esteem for Mr. Stanton. While Secretary of War he sacrificed all his wealth for the support of his family. General Grant, at the funeral of Mr. Stanton, told the speaker to put his name down for $1,000 in aid of Mr. Stanton's destitute family, and the influence of that name and amount at the head of the list enabled Mr. Stanton's friends to raise the sum of $140,000, which is now invested for the benefit of Mr. Stanton's family. Mr. Chandler caused a letter to be read from Surgeon General Barnes to himself testifying to the warm affection Mr. Stanton had for General Grant up to his last moments. General Grant has been taken severely to task for being a great present-taker. He is a great taker. He took Donaldson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, the Wilderness, Murfreesboro, Appomattox, and all the rebel material at these points, and he took the shackles of slavery from four millions of slaves. After all these achievements he took a small donation voluntarily offered by some of his friends, in order to take himself out of poverty, and for this he is arraigned as a gift-taker. We have great orators, and great men of business, and while our great orators on this floor have been occupying the time to the detriment of business, and filling columns of the *Globe* with windy orations, General Grant has been managing the affairs of the nation better than they have ever been managed before, paying the National debt faster than the orators could count it, and making himself friends in every section of the country and all over the world.

Mr. SUMNER said he would read one single letter to show the truth of what he had said in his reference to Mr. Stanton's opinion of General Grant. Before reading it, however, he would declare that Mr. Stanton did say to him what he had reported. He asserted on this floor that this was so. Mr. Sumner here read the following extract from a note received this morning from Horace White, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

"*Dear Mr. Sumner:*

"The late Secretary Stanton, not once merely, but several times, expressed himself to me substantially the same opinion of General Grant that he did to you, with the addition that General Grant had been greatly overrated as a military commander. As to the latter point, I recall a long conversation with him, after the fighting at Spottsylvania Court House, in which he (Mr. Stanton) expressed more apprehension of the results of the campaign than I had ever known him to feel concerning any campaign. He felt that he could not continue to fill up the awful gaps made by Lee in our ranks without a further call on the loyal States for troops; but I suppose you know all about that. During a portion of this conversation he kept Mr. Chandler cooling his heels in the ante-room, in order to finish what he had to say to me—a mere Bohemian—although I twice suggested it would be indecorous for me to remain while a Senator desired an audience."

FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. COLE called up the Fortification Appropriation bill, which was passed.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SHERMAN moved as an amendment that after the passage of the act tolls for carrying freight at the falls of a river shall not exceed 5 cents per ton. Agreed to.

The amendments reported by the Committee read and agreed to until the final proviso was reached, providing that, to enable the Secretary of War to carry out the provisions of the act, so much of the sixth section of the act of the 3d of March, 1869, making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending 30th of June, 1870, as applies to the Engineer Department, be repealed.

To this proviso, Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, objected, claiming that it was legislative in its character, and in violation of the standing rule restricting amendments to the Appropriation bills to matters germane thereto.

The Chair (Mr. POMEROY) ruled that the objection was well taken.

Mr. CHANDLER appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The decision of the Chair was sustained.

Among the amendments of the Committee which were agreed to, is the following: For the survey of the canal from the Tennessee River to the Coosa River, Alabama.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, it was reported to the Senate.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved an amendment to the end of the second section that, in the examination and survey of all new points, the Secretary of War, ascertain the amounts of tonnage at such points during the previous year, together with such other facts as bear on the question of their improvement. Agreed to.

The bill then passed.

BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Mr. STOCKTON called up the Senate bill to authorize inquiries into the causes of steam boiler explosions, which was passed.

RECESS.

The Senate went into executive session, after which a recess was taken until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR SOLDIERS.

The House amendments to the bill supplementary to the act for the providing of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers was concurred in.

KANSAS WAR CLAIM.

The House bill reimbursing the State of Kansas for expenses incurred in raising troops to suppress the rebellion was passed.

The House bill amending the act providing for National cemeteries passed. It provides that, where known, the Secretary of War shall have a head board, with his name and State, put over the grave of each soldier.

STEAMBOAT BILL.

The conference report on the Steamboat bill was then taken up and discussed at some length, when, without action, the Senate, at 10:40, adjourned.

## FOREIGN.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 6.—The Grenadier Guards' Band, which contemplated taking part in the International Peace Jubilee at Boston, did not leave Liverpool for America last week, as announced, having deferred their departure until to-day. It is now said that orders forbidding their going to America have been received at Liverpool.

LATER.—A despatch from Liverpool says that the band of the Grenadier Guards will not sail for America. The objections in the House of Lords, last Monday evening, to the action of the Government in authorizing the departure of the band has led to a recall of its action.

LONDON, June 6.—An Embassy from the Government of the Burmese Empire has arrived in his city. It will remain in England three months.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have left London, and are now visiting Yarmouth.

In the House of Lords, to-night, Earl Derby read a letter from Sir Stafford Northcote correcting a statement made by the former in his speech on Monday night, to the effect that there was no understanding between the members of the High Joint Commission that indirect claims were not to be presented, and that the Commissioners were, therefore, careless in drawing up the Treaty. Sir Stafford Northcote declares positively that the Commissioners did understand that the promise was given that the claims for indirect damages would be withdrawn.

Earl Granville also received a letter from Schenck, American Minister, affirming that the supplemental article is amply sufficient to exclude indirect claims, and authorizing the statement to be made, as coming from Washington, that that article is a final settlement of the question of said claims. The announcement was received with cheers.

Earl Derby said this put a new face on the matter, and he thought debate ought to stop. [Cheers.]

Granville warned the House that the indirect claims had not been withdrawn from the American case, but that they would be disposed of by the acceptance of the supplemental article to the Treaty of Washington.

Earl Russell then withdrew his motion for an address to the Queen, and the debate closed.

### MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 30.—The country is steadily becoming tranquil. A report is in circulation, without authoritative contradiction, that a change in the ministry will take place before the 10th of June. Senor Romero intends to leave the Department of Finance and retire to his estates in the State of Chiapas. Senor Velasco will leave the Interior Department, and assume direction of the National Pawnbroking establishment. Jose Nunez, Speaker of Congress, and Gabriel Mancedor, a Deputy to the same body, are to enter the Cabinet.

Advices from Yucatan state that the revolutionists have captured and plundered the Custom House and other public buildings at Alavarado, carrying off the employes as prisoners, several of whom they are reported to have killed.

Juarez has declared martial law in the State of Cohahuila, and has appointed General Zapada Military Governor.

The Mexican Geographical Society has elected Generals Rosecrans and Palmer, honorary members of their body.

General Corello had arrived at Sattiles on the 26th of May, and was preparing to march on Monterey.

### WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, June 6.—A body of the Spanish cavalry, numbering 60, defeated Ignacio Agramonte, with 80 men, near Guadaloupe, on the 30. The latter lost all his horses and a number of men.

The *Diario* says it is considered certain that the Cubans in New Orleans sent Commissioners to Havana, who, under pretext of being members of the International, promoted strikes to gain advantages for the insurgent cause. The *Diario* adds that the Spaniards will repulse all instigations for that purpose.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, June 6.—At the session of the National Assembly, this afternoon, the debate was resumed on the Army bill. In the course of the discussion, General Trochu delivered a brilliant and remarkable speech. He submitted a proposition that three years instead of five, as provided by the bill, should form the term of service in the army, and that a proviso should be added to the bill reducing the term to two years for meritorious conduct. The speech was listened to with great attention by the deputies, and on its conclusion the applause was loud and long continued from all parts of the Chamber.

### SPAIN.

MADRID, June 6.—A despatch to the Government from General Echague, commanding the royal forces in the Basque Provinces, states that 1,200 Carlists are concentrated at Ouraca, and he is preparing to attack them.

## MISSOURI.

### Fatal Accident Near Jersey Landing, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Near Jersey Landing, Illinois, lived a German man, named Ancets, and his wife, the latter about 40 years old, and her husband about 70. The wife being the younger by thirty years used to attend to out door affairs. While returning home last evening, and when within a mile of her home, her horse, becoming frightened, became unmanageable, and ran away; the buggy struck a stump, throwing the lady out and breaking her neck; she was instantly killed. The horse was found dead within a hundred yards of her, but no one knows the cause of his death. The lady being out behind her usual time, the husband went out to meet her. He first discovered the dead horse and broken buggy, and then his dead wife. The family had no living children; the husband loses at once his companion and main support.

## MICHIGAN.

### Protest Against a Bridge Project—Drowned.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, June 6.—The Board of Trade to-day appointed a Committee to communicate with Michigan Congressmen to protest against the bill recently introduced into Congress permitting the Detroit River to be bridged for railroad purposes, at Grosse Isle.

John H. Knox, a farmer of Yankee Springs Township, was drowned in Gun Lake, yesterday, while washing sheep. He attempted to swim out into the lake after a hat, when he cramped and sank.

## RIVER PIRATES.

### Arrest of the Chief of an Organized Gang Near Alton—Extensive Depredations.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Within a few months past several stores and warehouses along the Mississippi River, between here and Dubuque, Iowa, have been robbed of a large amount of goods, and within a few days it has been discovered that an organized gang of pirates exists, whose operations extend along the river for several hundred miles above and below here. On Tuesday evening a man calling himself John Thompson, also known as John Robinson, and two women, were arrested in a secluded house on Kerr Island, opposite the northern part of this city. Thompson is believed be the chief of this gang. Two or three other men were arrested on an island above Alton, and it is believed that measures now in process will effectually break up the gang. It is said that since the opening of navigation over $50,000 worth of property has been stolen by these pirates, and passed from station to station along the river, until disposed of.

## UTAH.

### Appearance of Myriads of Grasshoppers—Cave-in in the Emma Mine.

SALT LAKE, June 4.—Young grasshoppers have appeared in myriads in the northern part of Weber County.

A serious cave-in occurred in the Emma Mine at Little Cottonwood this morning, carrying away floors, aggregating about 50 feet. There were no lives lost.

### Strike of Gas Works Laborers in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Yesterday afternoon a majority of the laborers at the gas works closed their work, their demands for an increase of wages not having been complied with. Some men are still at work, and it is stated that the supply of gas will last a day or two longer. Policemen are stationed at the different works to prevent any difficulty. The Trustees have advertised for other workmen.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6—Evening.—The strike of the stokers at the gas works continues. There are only about forty men at work, and the gas on hand will suffice to light the city to-night only. The strike is caused by the men being charged with the price of the shovels used by them. The Trustees advertised this morning for 500 men, but very few have applied. Four hundred men are on the strike.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—At this hour, 11:30 p. m., the gaslights are gradually diminishing throughout the city, and in a short time it is probable that Philadelphia will be in utter darkness. The Gas Trustees have been unable to fill the place of the strikers.

### Railroads.

FORT MADISON, Ia., June 6.—Fort Madison voted a 5 per cent tax to-day for the building of the Fort Madison & Northwestern Railroad. The vote was carried by a majority of 13 to 1. General Gilchrist, Chief Engineer, is on hand, and is to begin locating the road immediately. Our eastern road to Peoria will be put under control in a few days. There is great rejoicing by our citizens over the railroad prospects.

NORWALK, O., June 6.—The vote to-day on $110,000 to the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, by this township, was—Yes, 775; No, 37.

### Telegraphic Brevities.

Samuel Reed and L. B. Tuttle, both well known citizens of Ayer, Mass., have been arrested and held in $10,000 bail each, charged with setting the fire that nearly destroyed that town on the 13th of April last.

—The clothing house of Fahnen Bros., of Kenosha, was entered on Wednesday night by burglars, and robbed of $3,500 worth of cloths and clothing. The goods were carried away in wagons. There is no clue to the robbers.

—The storm in the vicinity of Boston, on Wednesday, was very disastrous to vessels on the coast. It is reported that the Boston pilot-boat Pet, with three keepers on board, was wrecked on Cohasset Rock, and all hands lost. A large number of vessels, chiefly small coasters, are reported lost, from various points on the coast, with considerable loss of life.

## NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE EIGHT-HOUR STRIKE ASSUMING A SERIOUS ASPECT—BLOOD SPILLED TO-DAY.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The eight-hour strike has assumed a more serious aspect, and the first blood in its progress was spilled to-day. About 9 o'clock this morning, James Brownlee, carpenter, was at work as a non-society man, in a building in course of erection on Forty-first street. The building was surrounded by Trade Unionists, who continually threatened "scabs," as non society men are called. One of the carpenters on the strike named James Chambers, pushed through the crowd, entered the building, and, addressing Brownlee, asked him what he was working at. Some conversation ensued, which ended in Brownlee quitting work and going out with Chambers. At the entrance of the building Chambers drew a four-barrelled Sharp's revolver and fired. The ball struck Brownlee in the mouth, cutting through his tongue and passing out the left cheek. Chambers was taken, ran away, and was about to get on a Second avenue car, when he was seized by an officer, who secured him and forced the weapon from him. Chambers was subsequently brought to the Central office, where he denied all knowledge of the shooting. He said he was passing through the crowd when he heard the shot fired, and that somebody put the pistol in his pocket. The police authorities, to-day, think the strike wears a bad aspect, and that a collision between the police and the strikers is imminent. Bodies of Trades-Unionists were parading the streets all over the city to-day. Police reserves were on duty as early as 5 o'clock this morning, mounted squads of police being ready to move at a moment's notice. General Shaler has been notified that a regiment of National Guards may be suddenly required. Detachments of police were sent to the corner of Hester street and Bowery, Eleventh street and Third avenue, and Nineteenth street and Seventh avenue to watch the Trades-Unionists, while men are on duty at every large building where work is going on. The temper of the police is by no means improved by the extra duty they have had to perform this week. At the lowest estimate, 40,000 men have taken part in the strike in this city since the middle of May. Of this number, a little more than one-half have coerced their employers for eight hours' work and ten hours' pay. From 15,000 to 20,000 remain idle. The first successes have been followed by checks when employes of certain monopolies, such as sewing machine manufacture, have been assailed. The strike has now assumed huge proportions, arresting business in scores of shops and factories. The effect is also passing beyond the city into Jersey City. Contracts have been abandoned by boss masons and carpenters for nearly 100 houses, thus showing at least 1,000 mechanics and laborers out of employment. Those who are able and responsible, and who are obliged to fill contracts, are working at a loss. With one iron firm in this city the loss on work contracted for before the strike commenced will be $100,000. Ninety-three firms of furniture manufacturers and dealers have entered into a compact to resist the demands of the strikers, and their example has been followed by the makers of pianos. Employers frankly say that it is cheaper to close their factories than to reduce the hours of labor 20 per cent, and increase wages 25 per cent. At the new Masonic building, on Twenty-third street, to-day, trouble was anticipated from the stone-cutters, who assembled *en masse*, and threatened to clear out the place, because workmen are putting up stone, not cut, in New York, at One-Hundred-and-tenth street and Third avenue. A large body of laborers, on strike, threatened the laborers at work on the sewer at the outlet of Central Park Lake. At Ninety-third street, a number of rockmen threatened to demolish the steam mill, which is doing way with manual labor. It is now settled that the gas-men are to strike Saturday night. Matters were quiet at Steinway's piano forte manufactory to-day, and work going on with about two hundred men. Sewing machine bosses still hold out. A delegation of cabinet-makers from the Chicago Cabinet-Makers' Union to-day tendered them sympathy and support.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.

A daring attempt was made last night to rob the First National Bank of Jersey City, by three professional burglars, who would have accomplished their purpose but for the vigilance and sagacity of a woman. In May last a man, who gave his name as Charles T. Proctor, called on Mr. Kafew, of Oyster House, No. 3 Exchange Place, Jersey City, and said his occupation was a sculptor, and he wished to rent the second floor of Mr. Kafew's building for business purposes. He appeared so respectable that Mr. Kafew unhesitatingly rented him part of his second floor, the wall of which joined that of the First National Bank. Proctor paid Mr. Kafew $10 in advance for one month's rent, and immediately began moving some luggage into the [illegible] room. Three or four days afterward he was joined by two middle aged men, who brought with them a number of images, statues, and a lot of tools, which afterwards proved to be burglar's tools of the most improved make. They attended to their business so quietly that Mr. Kafew congratulated himself on having good tenants and paid no attention to their movements. Mrs. Jane Bemers, however, who lives on the same floor, soon began to suspect that there was something wrong about them. She saw them passing repeatedly, in the middle of the night, in their stockings, and with their shoes in their hands, through the hallway, walking with extreme caution. She finally informed Mr. Kafew. He went to police headquarters and informed the Captain, who went at midnight with ten officers to Kafew's house. All wore rubber shoes. Two men were stationed at the entrance to the stairway, two others gained the roof of the building, while the Captain and six officers ascended the stairway, and, without warning, burst in the door, and covered the burglars with revolvers. Three men were found busily at work removing bricks and mortar from the wall, in which they had made a hole four feet in width and three in depth. They had but to remove another brick and they would have been in the vault. The officers succeeded in handcuffing them before they were able to seize the revolvers and bowie-knives which were lying by their sides. Close to the hole in the wall stood a box, ten feet long, filled with brick and mortar. There was also in the room a large trunk filled with burglars' tools of the most improved pattern.

ARRIVAL OF THE CELEBRATED FRENCH BAND ON ITS WAY TO THE PEACE JUBILEE.

Among the passengers by the steamer St. Laurent, to-day, was the famous Parisian band of "La Garde Republicaine," engaged for the Boston Jubilee. The band numbers fifty-five pieces, and are esteemed one of the best drilled musical organizations of Paris. They are under the direction of Messrs. Paulin and Maury. Their uniform is dark blue coats, trimmed with bullion lace over scarlet embroidery, and sky-blue pantaloons, with a dark stripe. The hat is of the chasseur shape, profusely embroidered with gold lace. Their effects, as soon as landed, were transferred to the Narragansett line of steamers, by which they started to Boston at 5 o'clock p. m. Shortly before they landed, about seventy-five French Communists made hostile demonstrations against them at the pier, but the police dispersed the Communists and furnished the band with an escort to the Boston boat. The mass of the French population here was very friendly to them, and provided them with carriages to drive over the city.

THEATRICAL.

Booth's Theatre has secured Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault. They open on the 9th of September. They bring with them Mr. Shiel Barry and Miss Foote, two of the best stock players in England. Miss Neilson, the well-known English actress, has made an engagement to appear at Booth's later in the season.

STOCKS.

Financial affairs to-day were dull. On the Stock Exchange, at intervals, business was almost suspended. The only features of interest were New York Central and Erie, the fluctuations in other shares being small and unimportant. New York Central stock declined from 97¼ to 96⅞, and scrip advanced from 95½ to 96¼. This turn of speculation in New York Central was caused by the official announcement that the Company intended to increase its shares capital, on and after July 10, to the extent of $44,428,300, by the conversion of scrip into stocks. When this is done, the capital of the New York Central will be $99,000,000 in stock, or 900,000 shares. The conversion has been hinted at for some time past, and, therefore, did not have as much effect as some anticipated. Erie was very weak, and declined from 63½ to 60½ on continued sales for European account. The supply of Erie in New York is steadily increasing. Some time since, a pool of 100,000 shares of Erie was made up among some brokers of the London Stock Exchange, and money borrowed on time to carry the stock. This money is now becoming due, and the pool has already sold 30,000 shares, which accounts in part for the weakness of the stock here and at London. The fluctuations on the Stock Exchange to-day, outside of New York Central and Erie, range from ⅛ to ½ per cent, and the market was generally weak.

MONEY.

The demand for money in Wall street at present is limited, in consequence of the general dullness.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

firm to-day, and bankers' bills were a little better than yesterday, although quotations remain the same.

GOLD.

In the Gold Room all business was at 114¼ to 114⅛, with a hardening tendency. The outflow of specie to-day was $865,000, making the shipments thus far in the week $4,860,000. The shipments on Saturday are likely to bring the total to $6,500,000. Cable telegrams from London announcing an increase of £900,000 sterling in the Bank of England did not have any influence on gold here, especially as the rate of discount was not changed. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 gold to-day, and large bids of over $6,000,000 were not availed of to increase the sales. The Secretary is evidently disposed to be conservative in his gold sales, in view of the reduction in customs, which is expected to follow the operation of the new Tariff bill.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 104½@105; Union Pacific firsts, 94½@94¾; land grants, 81¼@81½; incomes, 86½@86¾.

BREADSTUFFS.

The inquiry for flour is more general, and there is more steadiness in the lower grades. There is a fair demand for the lower brands for the West Indies. Family grades in fair demand. At the close there was more doing in the low grades, with a steadier feeling. Wheat market firm, but not higher. The market closes firm, but quiet. Shippers hold on.

PORK

dull and steady, with light offerings of stock.

[To the Associated Press.]

SUIT AGAINST EX-COLLECTOR SHOOK.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The case of Edmund Morton and others against Sheridan Shook, late United States Revenue Collector, commenced to-day. The former are bankers, and claim that the taxes paid by them were illegal, they having the right under their licenses as bankers to make sales as brokers without being specially taxed on such sales. Hons. Reverdy Johnson, J. P. Doolittle, and General Stanberry are counsel for Morton and others. The case being a test on which depend seventy-seven cases, involving in the aggregate nearly a half million. The case will occupy several days.

THE STRIKERS.

The police were compelled to interfere to protect the workingmen to-day from strikers, at the new building corner of Hester street and the Bowery; corner Eleventh street and Third avenue, and on Nineteenth street and Seventh avenue. Threats were also made against the workmen on the public sewer at One-Hundred-and-Tenth street, but those at work say they will kill any one interfering with them. The rock blasters who struck work on the public sewer at East Ninety-third street threatened to destroy the steam drill and drive off the few men at work with it. The coach painters are also threatening the men at work in the factories, and it is feared that the striking workmen will attack the gas works. All the off platoons of police are kept at the station-houses ready for service, and officers of the force believe there will be considerable trouble within a day or two. G. Weinberg, a striking cabinet maker, was held to bail in $1,000 to-day for threatening to burn Kehr's cabinet factory because the workmen there had not struck. Thirty employers of the planing-mills and wood working business met in Brooklyn to-day, and voted to employ workmen only by the hour. At a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms, to-day, threats were made by the strikers against Steinway's piano factory.

The Society of House-smiths, to-day, passed resolutions counseling moral suasion and denouncing all who threaten violence to accomplish strikes.

An immense meeting of furniture workmen was held to-day, which was addressed by a committee of workmen from Chicago, the latter representing their city overrun with workmen, but that they intended to strike, and urged workmen here not to leave for Chicago.

The proposition for a monster parade by the Eight-Hour League, Monday next, will probably be adopted. If carried out, over forty thousand workingmen will parade, as this number have struck since the 1st of June. Of this number, some 15,000 to 20,000 remain idle, and will probably remain so as long as their savings hold out, unless the bosses concede their demands. Some apprehensions are felt lest they resort to mob violence, which would result in summary repression by the authorities, who are fully prepared for emergencies.

DISCHARGED.

Ames, the negro coachman of Vanderbilt, was discharged to-day on the charge of assaulting officers.

THE QUAKERS AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

At a meeting of the Orthodox Quakers a committee reported on the question of Women's Rights in their denomination, that it be referred to the quarterly meeting. The report was accepted.

THE UNITED STATES INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

give a public reception at the Cooper Institute to-morrow night to Red Cloud, Red Dog, and other Indians. Peter Cooper presides.

The band of the Garde Republicaine, quartered at the Astor House this afternoon. The Commander and officers of the steamer Laurant, the French Consul, and many French and American residents visited them, and at 4:30 they were escorted by them and the Garde Lafayette, under the marshalship of Colonel Howe, to the Fall River boat.

MASONIC.

H. Fox was elected Grand Master of Free Masons of this State to-day.

THE BREWERS.

The Brewers' Congress to-day adopted resolutions asking for amended laws by Congress relative to brewery interests, namely: The repeal of the tax on barley and corn, and that simpler modes of collecting the duty should be introduced; that stamps hereafter be used, and no more bonds be hereafter required of brewers. The resolutions went on to denounce the temperance men as a "pack of blind fanatics," who could not distinguish malt from spirituous liquors; recommended the appointment of a Committee to devise the best means for counteracting the unfounded assertions of these fanatical agitators, and concluded by condemning any political party which nominates any candidate who has shown himself a tool of the temperance faction. Cleveland, O., was fixed on as the place of meeting for 1873, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year; Henry Clauser, President; Fred Schaefer, Treasurer, and Richard Katzenm[illegible], Secretary.

FOR THE JUBILEE.

The steamer St. Laurent, from Havre, with the French Band on board, destined for the World's Peace Jubilee, at Boston, has arrived.

SYRIAN RELIEF.

The Antioch Relief Committee of [illegible] importers and grocers from the Board of Trade, having received intelligence from Syria, showing an [illegible] liberality on the part of the Turkish Government and native communities in Syria in aiding the sufferers by the recent earthquake, have decided to suspend the collection of contributions, and the Treasurer has refunded some of the money.

BOLD ATTEMPT TO ROB A BANK.

Two burglars, who hired a room in a building adjoining the First National Bank, on Montgomery street, Jersey City, succeeded in cutting through the walls last night, but were captured before they had committed a robbery of the vaults. They pursued the exact plan that was so successful in the Boylston Bank robbery in Boston.

AN EIGHT HOUR LEAGUE PARADE.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, a communication was received from the Eight Hour League, stating that the members intended to parade on the 10th instant, and asking for a police escort.

THREE BURGLARS

were captured in the vault of the First National Bank at Jersey City, named Charles J. Proctor, Joseph Faley, and Frank Dunning.

BROOKLYN POISONING CASE.

In the Brooklyn poisoning case, the jury, this afternoon, found a verdict that Edward O. Anderson came to his death on the 4th of April, 1872, from poisoning by arsenic; and that Dr. Lucius B. Irish and Mrs. Sarah Anderson were accessories to the poisoning. The prisoners were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

## A REMARKABLE CRIME.

### Stealing the Private Correspondence of a Business House.

From the New York Mail, June 3.

A remarkable crime was brought to light yesterday morning, at the Tombs Police Court, where Abraham Nelson, of No. 295 Pearl street, a broker, residing in Mount Pleasant avenue, Newark, N.J., and Errick P. Peterson, a janitor in the employ of Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff street, were arraigned before Judge Dowling, and committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail, on a charge of breaking into the premises of Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., and stealing an umbrella and some articles of stationery. This was the only charge upon which, in the present state of the case, they could be held, but the offence for which they were really arrested is one of a much graver character. It is nothing less than the betrayal of the secrets of the private correspondence and cable telegrams of the firm, and the use of the stolen knowlege in the interest of other firms in the same line of business.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. do the largest business in iron, lead, block-tin, and general metals, of any firm in the country. Their correspondents are all over the world, and their yearly business transactions, it is stated, rise to millions of dollars. The purchases of goods in foreign countries are made months in advance, and most of their communication with their agents in England, France, Russia, and China are made by cable telegraph. Some weeks ago the firm were astounded at finding their plans of purchases and sale in the foreign countries forestalled by other firms, who had underbid or overbid them, as the case might be, and this was increased by the knowledge that their private affairs were bruited over the market as common talk. They also ascertained that through some mysterious channel copies of their private correspondence, telegraphic advices from foreign correspondents regarding the prices of minerals and the prospective state of the market, were in the hands of outside parties connected with various firms in the city.

Detectives were employed to investigate the matter, and, after close inquiry, found that Nelson was in the habit of visiting the store nightly and examining the books and papers, and that a tin merchant named James McPherson, residing in Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn, and Peterson, the janitor, were in collusion with him. Nelson pleaded not guilty. In his possession were found copies of the private letters and telegrams received by Phelps, Dodge & Co. Saturday, with a false key which opened the moveable safes containing the originals of the letters and telegrams. There was also found on his person another false key opening the desk of the confidential clerk of the firm, who makes up the list of prices, and calculates the amount of foreign purchases at the current rates of foreign exchange.

A silk umbrella purchased by Mr. Dodge, the day previous, at a cost of $12, was found concealed in the leg of his trousers, while a quantity of stationery was snugly bestowed beneath his vest. A pair of burglars' nippers were also in his possession. Peterson was not found in possession of any property or plunder. The latter made a full confession.

—The new "Cardiff Giant" man has come to grief, having been arrested in Dover, N. H., and bound over in $800 to appear at the next September Court for obtaining money under false pretences, by showing the so-called petrification as a genuine article.

—M. Heberlein, a German, who invented a most perfect brake for locomotives, has just received $100,000 from the English Government. He has been appointed Head Machinist in Alsace, with 6,000 thalers annual pay and 2,000 thalers extra.

## GAMES AND PASTIMES.

### Meeting of the Base Ball Association—George W. Gage Elected President, and Fred Erby General Manager—The Ætna-Cleveland Game To-Day—The Bostons Defeat the Baltimores 7 to 0, and the Mutuals the Troys 8 to 2.

BASE BALL.

MEETING OF THE BASE BALL ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Chicago Base Ball Association was held at Ulrich's Hotel, corner of Twenty-second and State streets, last evening. The usual half hour's indulgence to the stockholders was allowed, and the meeting was not called to order until half-past 8 o'clock. The thirty minutes were occupied by those present—about fifteen in number—in discussing politics and base ball. The "solid men," Thatcher and "Billy" Lyon, held a little meeting on their own account at the reporters' table, while the stockholders were talking to one another, and prepared a little "slate" of their own, with George W. Gage for President, Daniel Boyington for Vice President, and Fred Erby for Secretary. Before the list was completed, Vice President Culver rapped on the table, and called upon the Secretary to read the minutes.

On motion of Mr. Lyon, the minutes were "adopted."

The Vice President then read the subjoined letter:

*Officers and Stockholders of the Chicago Base Ball Association:*

GENTLEMEN: Having a due regard for the opinions, and fully appreciating the kindness of the many friends who elected me as President of the Chicago Base Ball Association, I, being absent from the meeting am, nevertheless compelled, by reasons personal to myself, to decline the position. This action cannot be esteemed an unkind refusal, because of past services. It has been my constant endeavor to subserve the interests of all base ball lovers for parts of two ball seasons, with what success, I leave you to judge. I have given much time and money, that the undertaking of the citizens of Chicago in the base ball line might be successful, and feel my duty done in its behalf. When I assumed the management of the affairs of the old Chicago Base Ball Club, which was an enterprise in which the citizens of Chicago had embarked, and with just local pride, I desired to make the enterprise successful, and gave what ability I had to accomplish that end. Having done this, I have done for base ball all I ever can consistently do in an official capacity. I cannot desire officially to embark in any new enterprise of the kind, but will afford any other person, whom you may desire to serve you in the capacity of President, all the assistance I can. With the kindest regard for each and every stockholder, and duly mindful of your friendship, I am, respectfully, NORMAN T. GASSETTE.

CHICAGO, June 6 1872.

The Vice President asked what should be done with the letter, which was a resignation.

Mr Borrel moved that it be accepted, and the motion prevailed.

The Vice President said it would probably be remembered that the Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Association had tendered their resignations at the last meeting, which were laid on the table until the present meeting. He supposed a motion to accept them would be in order.

Mr. Lyon moved that they be accepted.

At this juncture several more stockholders arrived, and the Vice President read Mr. Gassette's letter again, and told them what had been done.

The question was then put on Mr. Lyon's motion, and it was not agreed to, Mr. Lyon alone voting in the affirmative.

The Vice President desired to say, and did say, that he thought the resignations ought to be accepted. He could not see how the present officers could consistently hold the offices, and he insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation.

Mr. Thatcher, the Secretary, also thought it would be better to accept the resignations, and make a fresh start. There must be a new set of officers in order to make the Association a success. The "thing" couldn't run now. He insisted that his resignation be accepted.

Mr. Savage asked if the unfinished work, the collection of money on stock, and other arrangements, had been finished. Until it was he, for one, "regardless of his kind feelings towards the present board of officers, objected to the acceptance of their resignations."

The Vice President stated that the unfinished business could be attended to by the new officers as well as the old. He understood that the present Directors had made efforts to collect from the stockholders what was due, and that considerable money had been paid in. When the balance was collected, the Association would be out of debt, and some money would remain in the treasury. It was proper for a report to be made either then or when the new officers were elected.

Mr. Savage begged pardon for rising again. He was not dissatisfied with anything that had been done, or was to be done by the present Directors; but he would like to see matters finished as they had been begun, as their ideas were very good.

A motion to adjourn was not agreed to.

The Vice President remarked that he did not see how the present officers could continue in office, all things considered. There should be new officers. He was not actuated by anger or bad feeling, and he believed the officers agreed with him. It was very clear that the stockholders desired a change, and it should be made, and a new organization effected, so that there could be a fresh start. They should be ready to meet the clubs coming here to play and not allow their action to interfere with the games.

Mr. Borrel said the vote just taken had decided the question.

The Vice President replied that neither the Secretary nor himself desired to avoid any responsibility they had incurred. No stockholder had refused to pay the 50 per cent but it was very difficult to find them. It would take two weeks to find them all, and make the collections. There should be an organization which would act in harmony with the members, and it should be effected at once. He would do all he could to aid the new Board of Directors, and could assist them materially.

Mr. Savage did not see "why, from the tone of Gassette's letter, that he was not ready and able to help them in any particular, as far as he could."

Mr. Lyon said he was about the only one who voted to accept the resignations of the officers, and he moved to reconsider the vote by which they were accepted.

The motion was agreed to.

The Vice President said the question was on the acceptance of the resignations. [No one made such a motion.]

The resignations were unanimously accepted.

Mr. Thatcher offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the affairs of this Association be hereafter managed and controlled by a Board of Directors, consisting of three stockholders.

An election for officers then took place, with the following result:

*President*—George W. Gage.
*Vice President*—Daniel Boynton.
*Secretary and Treasurer*—Fred W. Erby.
*Board of Directors*—Daniel Boynton, Fred. W. Erby, and W. C. Lyon.

Some one said something about Mr. Gassette.

Mr. Brewster said he (Brewster) didn't say one thing and mean another. [Laughter.]

Mr. Dexter, the late Treasurer, reported that there was now due from stockholders $1,195; cash on hand, $543; due on lumber and other accounts, $1,500.

The Vice President remarked that the rent for the grounds, up to the 1st of November, was paid. Although only half of the capital stock had been called for, when it was all collected there would be a balance in the Treasury, after all debts had been liquidated.

A discussion ensued as to whether Mr. Thatcher should be paid $60 a month for his services. He declined to receive it, and no disposition was manifested to force him to add it to his bank account.

While the election for officers was taking place, Mr. Finley made a speech favoring the selection of a stockholder who would discharge the duties of both Secretary and Treasurer. His speech was this: "I suggest the idea why it would not be a good idea to put the Secretary and Treasurer together and make one man of him."

After a vote of thanks had been tendered to the retiring officers, the meeting adjourned.

ÆTNA VS. FOREST CITY.

For the first time since their reorganization, the Ætnas will have an opportunity this afternoon to test the stuff they are made of. They will play a match game with the Forest City Club of Cleveland, who will have to do better playing than they have shown thus far if they succeed in winning a ball. The Ætna nine, with Pinkham as pitcher, Duffy on second base, Quinn behind the bat, Reid, Hallinan, and Lapham in the infield, and Foley, Ward, and Reynolds to look after the outfield, are in capital condition, and it is not to be doubted for a moment that they will give the Clevelands a red hot, lively time of it. The game will be played on the new grounds, corner of State and Thirty-third streets.

SEVEN TO NOTHING.

BOSTON, June 6.—Since the famous Mutual-White-Stocking 9 to 0 game of ball, nothing quite so frightful has occurred to a first-class club until to-day, when the Red Stockings of this city defeated the vaunted Lord Baltimore Club, of Baltimore, by a score of 7 to 0.

MUTUAL VS. TROY.

TROY, N. Y., June 6.—The Mutuals defeated the Troy Club to-day by a score of 8 to 2.

JIMMY WOODS' CLUB AGAIN VICTIMIZED.

From the New York World.

TROY, N. Y., June 3.—The Baltimore Club won its second victory over the Troy nine to-day. The victory was without honor, and the defeat was disgraceful. Neither conquerors nor conquered played in the field with any degree of precision or skill; no inning being free from errors of the most glaring kind. The only exceptions to the rule of muffinism were Mills, Hall, and York, of the Baltimores. All the other players on both sides made errors. Hodes, Allison, King, and Bellan, of the Troy Club, and Fisher, Pike, and Higham, of the Baltimores, did more to make the game wretched than all the other players. Fisher, however, partially redeemed his errors by making a wonderful line catch of a ball hot enough to burn his fingers. Excluding one error, which, however, was without excuse, Radcliff has the best batting and fielding score. He made one three-base and two two-base hits. The Baltimores batted well, hitting Zettlein for five base hits, and scoring seven runs on the second inning. Martin relieved Zettlein in the third inning, but the orangemen had no difficulty in knocking him all over the field. During the remainder of the game, however, Martin kept down to his work, and although the Baltimores scored several additional runs, none were earned off his pitching. Matthew's pitching was not so effective as usual, and did not trouble the Trojans any more than Martin's did the Baltimores. The game does not deserve further chronicle, it being sufficient to say that it was the poorest played here this season, and there have been some very poor games at Troy this year. The crowd was the largest seen on a Troy ball field in two years, upward of 5,000 people being present. The following is

THE SCORE.

| Baltimore. | R | 1B | P | A | Troy. | R | 1B | P | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Radcliffe, s. s. | 3 | 4 | 0 | 5 | Force, 3 b. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Craver, c. | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | Allison, c. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Higham, r. f. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | King, l. f. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| York, l. f. | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | McAtee, 1 b. | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Fisher, 3 b. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | Hodes, s. s. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Pike, 2 b. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | Wood, 2 b. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Mills, 1 b. | 2 | 2 | 11 | 0 | Bellan, c. f. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Hall, c. f. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Martin, p. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Matthews, p. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Zettlein, r. f. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Totals | 19 | 20 | 27 | 11 | Totals | 12 | 12 | 27 | 19 |

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lord Baltimores | 1 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | —19 |
| Wood's Troys | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | —12 |

Runs earned—Baltimore, 6; Troy, 5.

First base on errors—Baltimore, 5; Troy, 6.

Umpire—Mr. T. Somerseler, Eureka Club, Newark.

Time of game—2 hours and 10 minutes.

THE TURF.

THE JEROME PARK MEETING.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The first race to-day, ladies' stake, 1¼ miles, was won by Victoria; time, 2:11.

The second race, Jockey Club handicap sweepstake, two mile dash, was won by Alroy in 3:48.

Third, selling race, 1⅛ mile, was won by Alarm; time, 2:17¼.

The fourth race, 1¾ mile dash, was won by Midday in 3:24.

The fifth, steeple chase post stakes, members of the Jockey Club rides, was won by Mackintosh.

AQUATIC.

THE BROWN FULTON MATCH.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 6.—At the meeting of the Boat Race Committee last night, final arrangements were made. Brown's deposit will be forwarded to the stakeholders at once. Brown is in regular training.

## CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

### Forepaugh's Generosity.

The aggregation of Forepaugh's still continues to attract immense audiences. Notwithstanding the unpropitious weather of yesterday, the mammoth tent was well filled. To-day and to-morrow will terminate the sojourn of this monster establishment on the West Side, and all who have not put in an appearance, should remember this. Saturday forenoon all the animals and museum curiosities will be on exhibition,—but no circus performance will be given at that time. This is for the especial accommodation of those who would like to visit the great menagerie and museum, but who are averse to circus performances. To this forenoon exhibition, Mr. Forepaugh, with his accustomed generosity, has extended an invitation to all the children in the orphan asylums to attend free of charge. The usual circus exhibitions will be given Saturday afternoon and evening, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday it will locate on the South Side. The exhibitions deserve the liberal patronage they are receiving.

### To Working Women.

The Ladies' Christian Union, with headquarters at No. 97 West Randolph street, have issued the following circular, addressed to working women: "We have many more applications for good cooks, washers, and ironers, and competent dressmakers, than we have been able to supply. Applications for such situations may be made to us by mail, and, if accompanied by the proper references, will receive prompt attention. Applicants residing in other parts of the country can usually obtain leave to refer to some one whose standing can be ascertained through the commercial agencies. A large number of competent kitchen girls, willing to render faithful service for good wages, could find situations in every way desirable. The supply of second-girls, and ordinary sewers, exceeds the demand; but nothing is more difficult to obtain here now than a well-qualified, faithful, and economical cook, washer, and ironer, or a skilful and otherwise competent dress-maker, who will go to private houses and do that kind of work."

### Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, June 6.

| Time. | Ther. | Bar. | Wind. | Rain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Night preceding. | 61° F | | | To 7 a. m. |
| 7:00 a. m. | 64 | 29.20 | S. g. r. | .17 inch. |
| 2:00 p. m. | 60 | 29.07 | S. h. r. | |
| 7:00 p. m. | 61 | 28.96 | S. W. | |

### Everything.

Professor David Swing will preach next Sunday evening, in Grow's Hall, No. 517 West Madison street.

—John F. Tracey was elected President of only six railroad companies yesterday, and it wasn't a good day to make Presidents on, either.

—The meeting of the Rolling Mills Greeley and Brown Club, announced for Saturday, the 8th, has been postponed until the 15th inst.

—A couple of venturesome Chicagoans have purchased the Churchill House, at Quincy, and, after renovating it thoroughly, will run it as the Tremont House.

—Reserved seats to Blanche De Bar's benefit, at the Halsted Street Theatre to-night, can be secured at Peacock's jewelry store, No. 96 West Madison street, during to-day.

—A meeting of the Chicago and Northwestern Agricultural Association will be held at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in the office of J. D. Easter, No. 70 South Canal street.

—The lady Supervisors of the Womans' Hospital of the State of Illinois, will hold their stated monthly meeting at the hospital, 66 Vincennes avenue, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

—The entertainment given at the Free Baptist Church, last evening, proved so successful that, by request of the audience, it will be repeated this evening. Tickets which were not used last evening will be accepted at the door.

—A preliminary meeting will be held at the office of the *Soldiers' Friend*, No. 18 Harrison street, near Wabash avenue, this (Friday) evening, for the purpose of arranging for the organization of Greeley clubs.

—The contract for the erection of a viaduct over the tracks of the Northwestern Railroad Company, at Kinzie and North Clark streets was awarded, yesterday, by the Board of Public Works, to the Keystone Bridge Company, for $12,300.

—William Thomas, General Superintendent, has promulgated the following order, under date of June 5: "Boats on the Illinois and Michigan Canal will be allowed to draw four feet eight inches after this date, until otherwise ordered."

—On account of the rain, the class day exercises of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, were not held yesterday. They will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the grove, weather permitting; if not, in the University chapel.

—The sale of reserved seats for Miss Linda Gilbert's musical and literary entertainment, which is to take place on Tuesday evening next, will open to-morrow morning. Persons holding subscription tickets may exchange them for reserved seats, at either of the ticket offices.

—The packing house of Ruggles, Crosby & Taylor, on Grove street, was broken into about 11 o'clock yesterday morning and robbed of a quantity of clothing belonging to [illegible] several valuable [illegible] owned by Mr. Crosby.

—The Board of Public Works received bids yesterday for the masonry, carpentery, and painting and glazing the Ogden and Kinzie schools. The contract for the masonry of the Kinzie School was awarded to Charles Moore for [illegible], and the contract for the carpentry of the Ogden School to Joseph McGee for $10,484.

—Sergeant Lewis J. Lull has been transferred back to the Harrison Street Station, to the disgust of every thief and vagrant in Captain Hickey's district. Why this useful officer was ever sent out to Bridgeport is a conundrum which Mr. Talcott alone can answer. His successor in the land of smells is Sergeant [illegible].

—No little excitement was caused at the circus last evening, by the sudden extinguishment of the gas, which left the large audience in total darkness for a short time. Light was loudly called for, and there was light as soon as the proper person could be found to apply the torch. A violent gust of wind coming in under the canvas top caused all the trouble.

—The furniture of a man named Newman, who has been occupying the house No. 130 West Washington street, was put out on the sidewalk by a Constable, at 10 o'clock last night, while the rain was coming down furiously. It appears that Newman's lease of the premises expired on the 1st of May, and that he refused to vacate, whereupon the owner entered suit for ejectment, and won his case before a Justice of the Peace.

—The exercises of the Hyde Park Literary Society for this evening are, music under the direction of Frank Robbins; oration by John J. Bettick; debate on the question "Can the American caucus system, as applied to the selection of candidates to office, be superseded by one better?" affirmative, Guy C. Sampson and Sidney L. [illegible]erwood; negative, Daniel H. Horne and E. A. Smith; Ladies' Department, L. Florence Ho[illegible].

—A wagon belonging to the American Express Company was left standing at the side entrance of a wholesale meat market, on West Randolph street, with the front end projecting over the street car track. The careless driver of a car going east failed to observe it, and consequently the side of his vehicle was torn from end to end, and the windows were shattered by collision with the heavy wagon. The street car was loaded with passengers, whose escape from injury is miraculous.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: C. W. Fuller, two-story and basement stone front, [illegible] feet, No. 45 Chestnut street; Mrs. Thomas, Church, four-story and basement stone front, 40x80 feet, East Lake street; John Koch, two-story and basement brick, 70x60 feet, Nos. 534 and 536 North Clark street; T. Tredmann, two-story and basement brick, 21x42 feet, No 184 North LaSalle street; N. E. Peterson, two-story and basement brick, 30x140 feet, No. 147 State street.

—Among the distinguished arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: ex-United States Senator Wright, Iowa; ex-United States Senator Ross and Judge H. M. Allen, Kansas; Henry Sharpe and W. Naylor, England; W. Hoffman, San Francisco; Colonel T. Soldeterkoff, St. Petersburg, Russia; W. Kidner, W. J. Hunt, Thomas Adkins, and J. Orrell, China; E. T. Partridge, Philadelphia; W. S. Brauchett, Boston; Daniel Macher and J. Alexander, Liverpool, England.

—The County Attorney, Colonel James P. Root, returned yesterday from Springfield, where he attended the meeting of the State Board of Equalization. He reports that the assessed value of property in Cook County, as shown by the return of the County Clerk, was [illegible]. The Board did not change the assessment of railroad property, but reduced the balance 5 per cent, making the aggregate $88,474,971.54—a reduction of $4,362,069.28.

—The striking switchmen still persist in refusing to work, and continue to interfere with those who have been employed to perform their duties. The presence of large forces of policemen at the different yards was necessary to preserve order yesterday, and it was necessary in many instances to detail officers to ride on switching locomotives. A riot of small proportions is reported to have occurred at the yard of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. The ringleader of the strikers was arrested and locked up in the Twelfth Street Station.

—If one of the sidewalk inspectors of the Board of Public Works extends his peregrinations to Adams street, west of Western avenue, he will find loose planks and holes which, with the assistance of a dark night, will lay the foundation for an action against the city. He will also see part of the sidewalk torn up, and the ground ploughed for an opening of what is to be known as Campbell avenue, a new street, to be honored by bearing the name of an ex-Alderman. The place is almost impassable, except in a gunboat. There is no water in the houses on that street, although streets on each side, with fewer houses, are supplied; but there is an abundance of it in the quagmire forming the roadway, especially where the sidewalk is torn up.

## WISCONSIN.

### The Army of the Tennessee Reunion.

MADISON, June 6.—The local Committee of arrangements for the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee the coming Fourth of July, are in receipt of advices which indicate a large attendance. A letter from General Sheridan states that he will be present.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is making extensive preparations in Jersey City for the increasing traffic of its numerous [illegible] in New York. It is stated that it is by no means improbable that the Pennsylvania Company will find it necessary to transfer to New York the new line of European steamers projected from Philadelphia—at least during the winter months, when the Delaware is blocked with ice.